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BRITISH ASSOCIATION FOR THE ADVANCEMENT OF SCIENCE.—The NEXT ANNUAL MEETING of the Association will be held, under the Presidency of Prof. PHILLIPS, F.R.S. &c., at BIRMINGHAM, commencing on Wednesday, September 6. Notices of Papers proposed to be read at the Meeting should be sent to the Local Secretaries at Birmingham (Rev. G. D. Boyle, J. H. Chamberlain, Esq., W. Mathews, Esq. jun.) or to the Assistant-General Secretary, G. Griffith, Esq., Oxford.

On and after August 7 until September 2. Life Members who intend to be present at the Meeting may receive their Tickets by applying to the General Treasurer, and returning to him their Life Member's invitation circular; Annual Subscribers who wish to receive their Tickets must return their invitation circular with it inclosed to the General Treasurer (W. Spottiswoode, Esq., 50, Grosvenor-place, London, W.).

The Executive Committee at Birmingham will elect New Members and Associates on the following conditions:—
I. New Life Members for a composition of 100, which entitles them to receive gratuitously the Reports of the Association which may be published after the date of payment.

II. New Annual Subscribers for a payment of 2s. for the first year. These receive gratuitously the Reports for the year of their admission, and for every following year in which they continue to pay a subscription of 1s. without intermission.

III. Associates for this Meeting only for a payment of 1s. They are entitled to receive the Report of the Meeting at two-thirds of the Publication price.

Ladies may become Members on the same terms as Gentlemen, and Ladies' Tickets (transferable to Ladies only) may be obtained by Members, on payment of 1s.

After September 5, persons applying for Tickets must be made at the Reception Room, Birmingham, which will be opened on Monday, September 4th.

Members and others who wish to obtain information about the Local arrangements, or to communicate with the Local Secretaries at Birmingham.

UNIVERSITY COLLEGE, LONDON.

EXHIBITIONS, SCHOLARSHIPS, &c.
MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.
MEDICAL ENTRANCE EXHIBITIONS.—Competitive Examination in Classics, Mathematics, and Natural Philosophy, value of 300, 500, and 100, per annum, each tenable for two years. Examination in the last week of September.

SCHOLARSHIPS.—A. Atkinson, M.D., M.R.C.S., Surgical Scholarship, annually on the 10th of June, for the promotion of the Study of Surgery, 400, tenable for three years.

LONDON EXHIBITION. annually until notice to the contrary, 400, for general proficiency in Medicine and Surgery.

FILLITER EXHIBITION. annually in October, 300, for proficiency in Pathological Anatomy.

The Regulations concerning these Exhibitions, Scholarships, and Prizes, with Prospectuses of the Course of Instruction in both Faculties of the College, may be obtained on application in person or by letter at the Office of the College.

GEORGE HARLEY, M.D. F.R.S., Dean of the Faculty.
CHAS. C. ATKINSON, Secretary to the Council.

June 20, 1865.

UNIVERSITY COLLEGE, LONDON.

EXHIBITIONS, SCHOLARSHIPS, &c.

ARTS DEPARTMENT.
ANDREWS ENTRANCE EXHIBITIONS.—Competitive Examination in Classics and Mathematics. Three of 300, per annum; each tenable for three years. One of these will be awarded to superior merit in Classics; one to superior merit in Mathematics and Natural Philosophy; one to superior merit in Classics, Mathematics and Natural Philosophy combined. Examination in the last week of September.

SCHOLARSHIPS.—At the end of every Session Two Andrews Scholarships of 300, dependent on the result of the Class Examination in Classics and Mathematics, to Students of two years' standing.—Andrews Prizes at the end of every Session. Two of 300, dependent on the result of the Class Examination in Classics and Mathematics, to Students of one year's standing. These Exhibitions, Scholarships and Prizes, will be from year to year until further notice.

JEW'S COMMEMORATION SCHOLARSHIPS ANNUALLY.—A Scholarship of 100, a year, tenable for two years, to the Student of the Faculty of Theology who is best qualified to enter the College, whatever be his religious denomination and wherever he was previously educated, and whose age when he first entered the College did not exceed eighteen years, who shall be most distinguished by general proficiency and good conduct.

JOSEPH HUME AND RICARDO SCHOLARSHIPS.—A Joseph Hume Scholarship in Political Economy, of 300, a year, tenable for three years, for competition in November, 1865, and in November of every third year afterwards.—A Ricardo Scholarship in Political Economy, of 300, a year, tenable for three years, in November, 1866, and in November of every third year afterwards.

—Also, a Joseph Hume Scholarship in Jurisprudence, of 200, a year, tenable for three years, in November, 1867, and in November of every third year afterwards.

The Regulations concerning these Exhibitions, Scholarships and Prizes, with Prospectuses of the Course of Instruction in both Faculties of the College, may be obtained, on application in person or by letter, at the Office of the College.

J. R. SEELEY, M.A., Dean of the Faculty.
CHAS. C. ATKINSON, Secretary to the Council.

June 20, 1865.

ROYAL COLLEGE OF PHYSICIANS OF

EDINBURGH.

SCHOLARSHIP.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, That the Royal College of Physicians of Edinburgh has decided to institute a SCHOLARSHIP of the annual value of 500, tenable for two years. It will be open to all Students who commence their Medical Studies in Edinburgh in November, 1865. The holder of it must continue his studies in the Edinburgh Medical School (University or Extra Academic), or forfeit his Scholarship. The First Scholarship will be awarded after a Competitive Examination, Written and Oral, to be held on the 22nd and 24th of October next. The following will be the Subjects of Examination:—

Greek.—The Fourth Book of the Iliad. The 'Memorabilia' of Xenophon.
Latin.—The 'Ars Poetica' of Horace. The Twenty-first, Twenty-second, and Twenty-third Books of Livy.
Translations from English into Latin.

Questions will also be asked in Greek and Roman Antiquities, and in Ancient Geography.

Students proposing to compete for this Scholarship are requested to give notice to the Secretary to the College not later than the 15th of October. By order of the Council.

D. R. HALDANE, Secretary.

ROYAL HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY.—
GREAT ROSE SHOW, on SATURDAY, July 1. Bands of First Life Guards and Royal Horse Guards, 3.30 to 6.—Admission-Tickets to Fellows' Friends, 3s. 6d.; Public, 5s.; either of which bought on the day, 7s. 6d.

ROYAL HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY.—
The FRUIT and FLORAL COMMITTEE will MEET on TUESDAY NEXT, 28th, at Twelve. LECTURE and SHOW of FLOWERS and FRUIT at Three o'clock on the same day, 1s.

HERALDRY.—A LECTURE, or a COURSE of either THREE or FIVE LECTURES, profusely illustrated, by CHARLES BOUTELL, M.A. Address, to the care of Mr. Bentley, Publisher in Ordinary to Her Majesty (Publisher of the Third Edition of Boutell's 'Heraldry, Historical and Popular'), New Burlington-street, Regent-street, London, W.; or care of Mr. Aspinall, Library, Fens, Surrey, S.E.

THE PERMANENT ART GALLERY, the only Day Exhibition in Birmingham, and containing a Collection of nearly 700 selected Paintings, is open throughout the year for the reception and SALE of ARTISTS' PICTURES. Payments on sale, and removal or exchange at pleasure. The Rules forwarded.

T. W. BRADLEY, M.R.C.S., Hon. Sec.

CRYSTAL PALACE.—NOTICE.—The only Shilling Days Next Week, TUESDAY and THURSDAY.

CRYSTAL PALACE.—HANDEL FESTIVAL.—NEXT MONDAY, June 26, 'MESSIAH.' NEXT WEDNESDAY, June 28 'SELECTION.' NEXT FRIDAY, June 30 'ISRAEL.'

The Orchestra (double the diameter of the dome of St. Paul's, entirely roofed off, and acoustically improved, will contain nearly FOUR THOUSAND PERFORMERS.

The Performers, carefully selected from the Orchestras, Musical Institutions, and Cathedral Choirs throughout the country, and from various parts of the Continent, comprise all the principal Professors and Amateurs. It is confidently expected that this Festival will be by far the most complete and magnificent display ever witnessed.

The entire Musical Arrangements are under the direction of the SACRED HARMONIC SOCIETY.

Conductor.—MR. COSTA.
Principal Vocalists: Mdlle. Adolina Patti, Madame Rudersdorf, Madame Lemmens-Scherrington, Madame Parepa, Madame Saint-Dolby, Mr. Sims Reeves, Mr. Cummings, Mr. Weiss, Herr Schmidt, and Gentlemen. Organist: Mr. Brownsmith.

Stall Tickets, including Admission (in sets for the Three Days)—for Numbered Stalls, 3 Guineas and 21 Guineas. Stalls for Single Day, 2s. and 1 Guinea.

Reserved Tickets, including Admission (in sets for the Three Days), in rows, numbered, 2s. 6d. Reserved Single-Day Ticket, ditto, 10s. 6d.

The Stalls and Reserved Tickets include Admission. Admission Tickets only—if bought before each day, 5s.; by payment at the Palace on the day, 7s. 6d.

For particulars of Return Tickets, extending over Three Days of the Festival to holders of Festival Tickets—see Special Bills issued by nearly every Railway Company.

Tickets at the Crystal Palace, Wydenham, London, S.E., or at No. 3, Exeter Hall, London, W.C. Cheques and Post-office Orders payable to George Grove.

Full Details of the Festival and Block-Plan of Reserved Seats, and Carte-de-Vie Photograph of Orchestra of Four Thousand Performers, may be had by application personally, or by letter inclosing two stamps, at the Crystal Palace or at Exeter Hall.

ROB. K. BOWLEY, General Manager, Crystal Palace.

Crystal Palace, June 22, 1865.

HANDEL FESTIVAL.—COUNTRY
NOTICE.—RETURN TICKETS.—As, according to the notice issued by the principal railway companies, EXTENDED RETURN TICKETS will be issued to holders of Festival Tickets, parties desirous of availing themselves of these opportunities may secure Festival Tickets as above by Return of Post by forwarding remittances by cheque or Post-office Order to No. 3, Exeter Hall, payable to George Grove.

CRYSTAL PALACE.—The official and only correct BOOK of WORDS of the Festival, with introductory remarks, complete lists of the performers, and full particulars of the arrangements for admission at the several entrances, &c., at the Crystal Palace, Exeter Hall, and within the Palace on each day of performance, and at Messrs. Smith & Son's Bookstalls, at London Bridge and Victoria, price Half-a-Crown.

Copies will be forwarded by post, to any part of town or country, on receipt of stamps or Post-office Order (payable to George Grove, at the Chief Office for 2s. 6d. each copy).

The music with programmes of each of the three days will also be ready at the same time.

HANDEL FESTIVAL.—FIRST DAY.—

MESSIAH.—MONDAY.—NOTICE.—The Oratorio will be preceded by the National Anthem, 'God Save the Queen,' which will be played at a Quarter before Three o'clock precisely.

Visitors are respectfully requested to be in their places before that time.

HANDEL FESTIVAL.—MESSIAH.—

MONDAY NEXT. FIVE SHILLING ADMIS-
SION-TICKETS may be bought at the Crystal Palace, and at 2, Exeter Hall, up to Eight o'clock on Saturday Evening. No guarantee can be given that the distant Agencies can be kept supplied. Persons wishing to secure them should apply early in the day.

EDUCATION (First-Class) for the Daughters of GENTLEMEN ONLY; number limited; conducted on Home Principles by Mrs. and Miss WARNE, at No. 10, Belsize Park, N.W.

English Literature, &c. Dr. Viner and Arthur J. Bell, Esq.—Physical Geography, Herr Reiner—Natural Science, Charles William Henson, Esq.—Music, Prof. W. Sterndale Bennett, &c.—Singing, Signor A. Randegger and Miss E. Philp—Drawing, &c., Henry Warren, Esq.—Free Inst. Water Colours, and Charles Rolt, Esq.—German, The Rev. J. Miescher, D.D.—and other eminent Masters in constant attendance.

Terms, from 60 to 100 Guineas inclusive.

ROYAL BOTANIC SOCIETY,
REGENT'S PARK.

The LAST GENERAL EXHIBITION of PLANTS, FLOWERS and FRUIT this Season, WEDNESDAY, July 5th.—Tickets to be obtained at the Gardens, and of the Society's Clerk, Austin's Ticket Office, St. James's Hall, on Vouchers from Fellows of the Society, price 5s.; or on the day of Exhibition, 7s. 6d. each.

ROYAL AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY OF
ENGLAND.

JULY, 1865.—PLYMOUTH MEETING.

PROGRAMME.
WEDNESDAY, THURSDAY, FRIDAY, and SATURDAY, July 12th, 13th, 14th and 15th.

Trial of Field Implements on Woodford Farm, Plympton St. Mary. Distance by rail or road, 24 miles from the Show-yard.

SATURDAY, July 15th.
The Implement-yard open from 9 A.M. till 6 P.M. Admission, 5s. each person.

MONDAY, July 17th.
Cattle-yard open from Eight in the Morning, at which hour the Judges will commence inspecting the Live Stock, and making their Awards.

The Implement-yard open from Eight in the Morning. Admission—Members free; Non-members, 5s. The Show-yards will be closed at Six in the Evening.

TUESDAY and WEDNESDAY, July 18th and 19th.
The General Show of Cattle, Horses, Sheep, Pigs, and Implements, open to the Public from Eight o'clock in the Morning till Six in the Evening. Admission 5s. 6d. each person.

THURSDAY and FRIDAY, July 20th and 21st.
The General Show of Cattle, Horses, Sheep, Pigs, and Implements, open to the Public from Six o'clock in the Morning till Six in the Evening. Admission, 1s. each person.

FRIDAY, July 21st.
General Meeting of the Members in the Show-yard at Ten o'clock.

By order, H. HALL DARE, Secretary.
12, Hanover-square, London, W.

ARCHITECTURAL EXHIBITION and EXHIBITION of the PHOTOGRAPHIC SOCIETY of LONDON, 9, Conduit-street, Regent-street.—Admission, One Shilling. Will close June 30.

JAMES FERGUSSON, F.R.S. Hon. JAMES EDMESTON, F.R.I.B.A. Secs.

SCIENCE and ART DEPARTMENT of the COMMITTEE of COUNCIL on EDUCATION.—The EXHIBITION of PORTRAIT MINIATURES at the South Kensington Museum, is NOW OPEN daily: on Monday, Tuesday and Saturday, from 10 A.M. to 10 P.M.; and on Wednesday, Thursday and Friday, from 10 A.M. to 5 P.M.

By order of the Committee of Council on Education.

ARUNDEL SOCIETY.—Names may now be entered at the Office for Copies of three new Chromo-lithographs, which will shortly be brought out as Occasional Publications:—

1. ST. PETER DELIVERED FROM PRISON, after Raphael.
2. NATIVITY of the VIRGIN, after A. del Sarto.
3. ANNUNCIATION, after Fra Bartolommeo.

24, Old Bond-street, W. JOHN NOTTON, Hon. Sec.

TO PUBLISHERS and EDITORS.—An exciting NOVEL, with a most attractive Title, by an experienced Novelist, TO BE DISPOSED OF.—A.B., Telegraph Office, High-street, Peckham.

LONDON LETTER or ARTICLES.—An accomplished Writer wishes to SUPPLY a Provincial Paper with a WEEKLY LEADER or LONDON LETTER.—Address Brix, care of Mrs. Cobb, 4, St. Martin's-square, South Cliff, Scarborough.

A GENTLEMAN, thirty-five years of age, a Graduate of the University of London, and Teacher of Mathematics in a Training College for the last twelve years, DESIRES an INTEREST in an EDUCATIONAL CONCERN. He has a thorough practical knowledge of Physics and Chemistry, and could advance four or five hundred pounds.—Address J. H. C., 20, Lombard-street, Camden-square, N.W.

NOTICE.—The AMERICAN JOE MILLER, a New Edition, dedicated, by permission, to Sam Slick, greatly enlarged, and carefully revised, will be ready at all the Booksellers, in a few days, and will contain many additional Jokes of the late President Lincoln.—ADAMS & FRANCIS, 59, Fleet-street, E.C.

NOTICE.—JERSEY.—PAYNE'S GOSSIP.—ING GUIDE, price 1s., will be ready in a few days.—ADAMS & FRANCIS, 59, Fleet-street, E.C.

INCIDENTS of the AMERICAN WAR.—DESIGNS in PLAISTER executed with great Care and Fidelity to Nature, by JOHN ROGERS, the distinguished American Sculptor.—Price 4 guineas each. On View at T. M'LEAN'S, 7, Haymarket.

THE REV. T. H. BUTT can accommodate one more PUPIL to PREPARE for the UNIVERSITIES, &c.—Address, The Vicarage, Buntingford, Herts.

MILITARY, CIVIL ENGINEERING, ARCHITECTURAL and GENERAL DRAWING.—MR. MOORE, Teacher of Drawing in University College, London, and for the last sixteen years Drawing Master, first at the Royal Ordnance School, Cambridge, then at the Royal Military Academy, Woolwich, has, in consequence of the reduction in the Educational Staff at the Royal Military Academy, time at his disposal, and is ready to GIVE INSTRUCTION (either private or in classes) to Gentlemen preparing for Woolwich, Sandhurst, or for the Civil Engineering and Architectural Professions. Reference is desired to the authorities of the Royal Military Academy, Sandhurst, or to the authorities of the Royal Military Academy, Woolwich, for communications addressed to him, at the Rectory, Plumstead, S.E.; or to Messrs. Walton & Maberly, 11, Court-street, W.C.

NEWSPAPER

KING WILLIAM'S COLLEGE, ISLE of MAN.

Trustees.
His Excellency the Lieutenant-Governor.
The Lord Bishop.
The Attorney General.
Her Majesty's First Deemster.
His Honour the Clerk of the Rolls.
The Ven. the Archdeacon.
Principal, and Dean of the Chapel.
The Rev. Robert Dixon, D.D., Cambridge.
Vice-Principal.
The Rev. William Heston, M.A., Cambridge.
Third Master.
The Rev. Gilmour Harvey.
Master of the Military, Civil and Commercial Department.
The Rev. Hugh Coleman Davidson.
Mathematical Master.
George Metcalfe, Esq. B.A., Cambridge.
Assistant-Master.
F. A. Dewar, Esq. B.A., Cambridge.
French and German Master and Teacher of Sinecrist.
Mons. Victor Plézier, Member of the Asiatic Society of Paris.
Drawing Master and Teacher of Surveying.
J. J. Little, Esq.

The course of education embraces the Greek, Latin, French and German Languages, Mathematics, including Mensuration, Fortification, Navigation, and Elementary Science, Drawing, Arithmetic, and Mercantile Accounts, Writing, History and Geography, English Grammar, and Composition.
Pupils are prepared for the Universities of England and Ireland, the Military College, Civil Service, Public Examinations for admissions to the Army and Navy and other Competitive Examinations, and for Mercantile and other pursuits.
Pupils are also prepared for the India Civil Service Examinations, and private instruction is given in Sanskrit. The greatest attention is given to the religious and moral training of the Pupils; there are Exhibitions, open to all, to Oxford, Cambridge, or Trinity College, Dublin, value of £5 per annum, and tenable for four years.
The Charges for Board and Education, including French, German, and Drawing, without Extras, vary from 25 Guineas to 42 Guineas per annum, according to age. The College is in a very salubrious situation near the Sea.
Further particulars can be obtained on application to the Principal. The College will re-open August 3.

THE INTERNATIONAL POLYGON TRAVELLING INSTITUTION.

Manager—E. SAVARY.
YOUNG GENTLEMEN of all Nations are admitted. The Course of Study comprises French, German, English, Italian, and Spanish. History, Geography, and Archaeology will be taught. The School will be constantly travelling, under the superintendence of a superior person. Each language will be taught in the country where it is spoken with the greatest purity. Towns, monuments, and museums will be carefully and scientifically inspected. The Next Session (October, 1865, to August, 1866) will be devoted to France.
For Conditions of Admission, apply to M. Rivet, Central Correspondent of the Administration, Ministère des Finances, Adm. Cont. Dir. 2e, Paris. No application will be answered after the 1st of September of each year.
Terms, including educational and travelling expenses of every kind, 300 per month.
References: M. le Vicomte de Charnailles, Préfet à Chartres; M. d'Arcy de Granville, Préfet à Bar-le-Duc; M. le Général de Guillemand, à Paris; M. le Général Nottin, à Charleville (Ardennes); M. P. de Laide, rue Lafayette, à Paris; M. le Comte de Nidval, 61, rue de l'Université, à Paris; Colonel Davis, Ballinacorney, County of Cork, Ireland; Rev. W. Munsey, B.A., British Chaplain, St. Severin, Diez-Villane.

DR. ALTSCHUL'S Practical Method invariably enables his Pupils to Speak, Read and Write SPANISH, ITALIAN, FRENCH, GERMAN, in a very short time.—*ELUCUTION TAUGHT—TWO LANGUAGES TAUGHT (one through the medium of another) on the same Terms as One, at the Pupils' or at his Home. Prepares for the Universities, Army, and C.S. EXAMINATIONS. TONAL Method of imparting SPANISH, ITALIAN, FRENCH, GERMAN, in a very short time. Old Bond-st., W.*

DR. ALTSCHUL refers to Peers, Peersesses, Members of Parliament, Government Officials, Clergymen, eminent Military and Naval Officers, Dignitaries, Members of the Learned Professions, as well as to Gentlemen of the highest repute in City circles.—*Former or present Pupils, all of whom will bear Testimony to the uniform and speedy success which attends his very Natural, Easy, Practical and CONVERSATIONAL Method of imparting SPANISH, ITALIAN, FRENCH, GERMAN, in a very short time. Old Bond-st., W.*

PRIVATE TUITION.—The Advertiser is desirous of RECOMMENDING a GENTLEMAN of skill and experience to persons in want of PRIVATE TUITION. The Advertiser (whose name and address are given below) is personally cognizant of the Abilities and Acquirements which render this case in every way worthy of public patronage. The highest testimonials will be given.—Address JAMES COOPER MORRIS, 7, Forester-square, W.

TUTOR or COMPANION to a GENTLEMAN or FAMILY.—Can give instruction in English, French, German, Italian, and Music. No objection to reside abroad or to travel. The highest References given.—Address, first instance, F. Kennedy's Newspaper Office, Upper Berkeley-street, Portman-square.

HURST COURT, ORE, HASTINGS.—The Rev. MARTIN REED, LL.D., RECEIVES PUPILS between the ages of 11 and 15, and has also a Preparatory Class for Little Boys between 6 and 11 years of age.
Hurst Court stands on one of the finest elevations in England; and, in building expressly for a school, private bed-rooms have been substituted for large dormitories.
Dr. Reed endeavours to combine the careful formation of character with the highest degree of mental and physical culture.

UNIVERSITY COLLEGE.—Prof. SEELEY has made arrangements for taking into his house THREE or FOUR YOUTHS as BOARDERS from Michaelmas next. He will undertake a general superintendence of their Studies.—Address to 23, Queen's-road West, Regent's Park.

TAUNTON COLLEGE SCHOOL.—Head-Master, Rev. W. TICKWELL, M.A., late Fellow of New College, Oxford. Second Master, J. H. MERRITT, Esq. B.A., late Scholar of Merton College, Oxford. The premises have lately been enlarged, and fresh classrooms added, with increased accommodation for boarders. A Museum and Laboratory have been fitted up, and a Botanical Garden laid out, for the teaching of Physical Science, which is extended to all the school.—For particulars, address The Head-Master.

IN a SMALL PUBLIC SCHOOL in the COUNTRY. TWO more BOYS can be RECEIVED into his FAMILY, by a Married Clergyman. Great Advantages of Health and Training, and high References. Terms, 40l.—Rev. R. Partridge & Co., 102, Fleet-street, E.C.

MATHEMATICS.—By permission of the Rev. the Principal, Prof. SYLVESTER, F.R.S., will deliver a Lecture at King's College, on WEDNESDAY, the 28th inst., at 8 P.M. On Sir Isaac Newton's Rule for the Discovery of Imaginary Roots.—Admission free, on presenting visiting card at the door.

A GRADUATE of CAMBRIDGE, a Wrangler in Arts and Classical Scholar, experienced in Tuition wishes to devote a few hours in the Evening to PREPARING PUPILS for the Universities, Military and Civil Services.—Address E. E., 21, Osnaburgh-street, Regent's Park, N.W.

EDUCATION.—Mr. WM. WATSON, of University College, B.A. of the University of London, begs to inform his Friends and former Pupils that his SCHOOL will be OPENED, at 5, Wellington-terrace, London-road, Reading, on the 26th of SEPTEMBER NEXT.—Prospectus, testimonials, and references forwarded on application to Mr. Watson, 49, Oakley-square, London, N.W.

HODDESDON GRAMMAR SCHOOL, HERTS.—Fifty-seven Pupils have been sent up for the various Examinations since Christmas 1863, of whom fifty-six, the largest per centage of any School in England, have passed, several with high honours. References are permitted to Officers of the Army and to Parents whose sons have passed.—For Prospectuses and Particulars, apply to the Principals, Messrs. HAZELWOOD & LUTONS.

THE GOVERNESSES' INSTITUTION, 34, SOHO-SQUARE.—MRS. WAGHORN, who has resided many years Abroad, respectfully invites the attention of the Nobility, Gentry, and Principals of Schools, to her ESTABLISHMENT of ENGLISH and FOREIGN GOVERNESSES, TEACHERS, COMPANIONS, TUTORS and PROFESSORS. School Property transferred, and Pupils introduced in England, France and Germany. No charge for Principals.

THE REV. THOMAS FORD FENN, Trinity College, Cambridge, can accommodate ONE or TWO more PUPILS under Thirteen, to PREPARE for the Public Schools or Naval Examinations. The house is very commodious, standing in beautiful grounds, in one of the most healthy parts of Bucks, well sheltered from the cold. The number is limited to Eight. Boys have been prepared for Eton, Marlborough, Rugby, &c.—Address, care of W. H. Dalton, Esq., Cockspur-street, Charing Cross, to whom, or to the following, Reference may be made—Rev. G. Frothingham, Whipsnade Rectory, I. W. Rev. J. Fenn, Blackheath Park, S.E. Rev. J. Wood, Esq., 86, Bartholomew's Hospital, E.C.

PROTESTANT EDUCATION (FRANCE).—5, Place d'Armes, Fontainebleau.—Mlle. SOUVERTE and Mlle. DUBSAUT receive a small number of YOUNG LADIES as PUPILS, in Modern Languages and other Branches of Education. Good References can be given.

TO PARENTS of BOYS at PUBLIC SCHOOLS.—The Rev. ALEX. J. D. DORSEY, B.D., English Lecturer at Corpus Christi College, Cambridge, and Lecturer in Public Reading at King's College, London, will REPLY to PUPILS till the 1st of August for Public Reading, English Grammar and Literature, Public Speaking, Composition, Philology, &c. Course of Six Lectures, each Pupils, Half-a-Guinea; Course of Six Class Lessons, One Guinea.—23, Brunswick-gardens, W.

GEOLOGY, MINERALOGY, and CONGEOLOGY.—Elementary Collections to facilitate the Study of these interesting branches of Science can be had at 3, 5, 10, 20, 50, to 100 Guineas; also single specimens of Minerals, Rocks, Fossils, and Reptiles, and Geological Maps, Hammer, all the Recent Publications, &c., of J. TENNANT, Mineralogist to Her Majesty, 149, Strand, London. Practical instruction is given in Geology and Mineralogy by Mr. TENNANT, 149, Strand, W.C.

METABOLICAL MACHINE.—"A very ingenious mechanical contrivance for aiding the acquisition of languages, &c."—*Described in the "Illustrated London News."*
"The apparatus enables Swift's description of the art of book-making in Laputa."—*Globe.*
"The great use is the variety which it could enable a teacher to give."—*Pioneer, Morning Post.*
Prospectus and full description on receipt of postage-stamp to ADAMS & FRANCIS, 50, Fleet-street, E.C.

THE BALANCE of NATURE: an Instrument designed by Mr. Cave Thomas as a Calculus of Harmonic Proportion, to illustrate the principle of Aristotle's Ethics and the great doctrine of the immutability of the Mean.—Manufactured at 25, Berners-street, Oxford-street. Price, One Guinea.

LOANS ON DEBENTURE.—The GREAT EASTERN RAILWAY COMPANY are prepared to RECEIVE MONEY for issuing Loans falling due. Applications to be made to J. B. OWEN, Secretary, Bishopsgate Terminus, June 19, 1865.

SIX PER CENT. secured on Freehold Property in London.—The Directors of the INNS OF COURT HOTEL COMPANY (Limited) are still issuing DEBENTURES, secured, as a first mortgage, on the whole Hotel Property of the Company, and estimated at more than £1,000,000. The Debentures are issued for Three, Five, or Seven Years, and have Coupons attached for payment of Interest Half-Yearly.
The Company cannot borrow more than £200,000.
H. T. L. BEWLEY, Secretary.
Offices of the Company, 65, Lincoln's Inn-fields, June, 1865.

DEBENTURES at 5, 5½, and 6 per Cent.—CEYLON COMPANY (Limited). Subscribed Capital, £500,000.

Directors.
Chairman—LAWFORD ACLAID, Esq.
Major-General Henry Pelham Burn.
Harry George Gordon, Esq.
George Ireland, Esq.
Duncan James Kay, Esq.
Stephen P. Kennard, Esq.
Patrick F. Robertson, Esq.
Robert Smith, Esq.
Manager—C. J. BRAINE, Esq.
The Directors are prepared to ISSUE DEBENTURES for One, Three, and Five Years, at 5, 5½, and 6 per Cent. respectively. They are also prepared to invest Money on Mortgage in Ceylon and Mauritius, either with or without the Guarantee of the Company, as may be arranged.
Applications for particulars to be made at the Office of the Company, No. 7, East India Avenue, Leadenhall-street, London, E.C.
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LONDON, SATURDAY, JUNE 24, 1865.

LITERATURE

Plato and the other Companions of Sokrates.

By George Grote. 3 vols. (Murray.)

Is this, or is it not, a large book? The number of pages in the three volumes falls little short of nineteen hundred; but the number of subjects is proportionally large; accordingly we are inclined to call it a large collection of little books. Our estimate of pages includes the tables of contents, which are exceedingly valuable; and these tables are repeated, piecemeal of course, at the paragraphs which they describe, as indented—or as printers say, *cut-in*—side-notes. This is an excellent plan: it does not enlarge the *form*, as the printers call it, and it enables the reader to run back with ease. In works on mental philosophy, which cannot compass short sentences—our knowledge does not admit them as yet—this running condensation is invaluable. But it has its own dangers. We hardly remember such a misprint as the omission of the first part of a word at the end of a line: but we have here found it, the end of a line, omitted, so that the verb *imitate* presents itself. The whole truth, *imitate*, happens to be the adjacent word of the small-type side-note.

This heavy undertaking is “sequel and supplement” to the History of Greece. Mr. Grote is one of those historians—may their number increase!—who think that history should teach the mind, knowledge, manners, customs, &c. of the people whose history is written. He meditates an account of Aristotle, who represents the other half of the speculative activity of Greece in the fourth century B.C. We heartily hope he may live to do it: a complete criticism on Plato and Aristotle, from one and the same hand, would have many a valuable point, independent of the separate merits of the two divisions of the work. At present, however, we have Plato and Sokrates; or rather Sokrates. Mr. Grote is a purist in his spelling; and even goes the length of distinguishing *η* and *ε* as *ê* and *e*. We are grateful for anything which tends to keep us clear of false quantities: and if our historian had distinguished the long and short *ι*—as he does the *ο* when doubtful—we should have applauded his care for the weaker brethren, sinking, perhaps, the little circumstance of his having been occasionally useful to our very selves. Nobody can be always right. Any one who boasts impeccability is tried by us with the astronomer Geminus, placed under his eyes in writing: Geminus, says he, confidently. We then put the Greek word before him—*Γεμίνος*—and he stands convicted. We hold, with Vossius, that the manuscripts are wrong: but except when we meet with a person who intentionally sets himself up against the writers, we always make him submit. We concur with Mr. Grote when he stops short of the last letter in *Platon*: but we hardly know why. Is it that we have a dislike to the antithesis which would then occur in the names of the Doctor *Platon* and the Hetman *Platoff*? Or do we acknowledge the principle that the Greek must be adhered to when the corruption is not too well known, as in *Criton*: but not in such a fully-adopted word as *Plato*?

Our three volumes are divided into chapters, many of which are headed by the names of the dialogues of which they treat by abstract and critical remark. Besides these we have chapters on earlier Greek speculative philosophy, on the life of Plato, on the canon of his writings, on the other companions of Sokrates, and on Xenophon. Here the word “companions” is used

in a wide sense, for Diogenes is one of them. And, by the way, while the genuine Greek is in course of restoration, why should not Diogenes be reinstated in his own name? He was not a Cynic; others might be *doggy*, but he was the *dog*; and a funny dog he was: *κῆρυξ Διογένης ὁ κύνων*, said he, when he exchanged cards with Alexander of Macedon.

After a year or so of study we might be able to review this book properly, if only our space would admit: as it is, we can but take one or two points. That the whole is a worthy appendage to the history of Greece is soon manifest, as well as that it is complete in itself. It will be quoted, and referred to, and pirated in conversation and in writing. From this last it would have been in less danger if there had been an index as good as the tables of contents: but there is no index at all. Such a book is esteemed by borrowers, who know well that they are more likely to be soon detected when there is a really efficient index. Be it a good or a bad thing, it is certain that the day of reading long books is over: but reference is more active than ever. The literary world is rapidly acquiring something not wholly unlike bibliographical power, and a commencement of what we will dignify by the name of *pantozetetic* habit, meaning the poking into all things, nothing included.

Mr. Grote is destitute of acumen, we suppose: for he really appears to believe that Plato wrote Plato. Where is his diacritical power? What! come among press of scholars, with a Plato in his hand, and no dialogues torn out by the dictates of his inner consciousness, by unerring knowledge of what a man would have said about this who had written *that*. What a grandeur there is about a true German, who not only knows what to reject, but with what degree of certainty: who can positively pronounce that the author of the *Cratylus* and the *Phædon* did not write the *Parmenides*, and rather thinks—not quite sure, though,—that he did not write the *Charmides*. Mr. Grote makes his own inner consciousness let him alone, if he happen to have such a thing: and examines very closely the external evidence. And from this *outer* darkness he decides that all the works of Plato, and no others, are found in the canon of Thrasyllus, which has always been received, upon such mere history as the following:—

“1. The canon rests on the authority of the Alexandrine library and its erudite librarians; whose written records went back to the days of Ptolemy Soter and Demetrius Phalereus, within a generation after the death of Plato. 2. The manuscripts of Plato at his death were preserved in the school which he founded; where they continued for more than thirty years under the care of Pseusippus and Xenocrates, who possessed personal knowledge of all that Plato had really written. After Xenocrates, they came under the care of Polemon and the succeeding Scholarchs, from whom Demetrius Phalereus probably obtained permission to take copies of them for the parent museum or library at Alexandria—or through whom at least (if he purchased from booksellers) he could easily ascertain which were Plato's works and which were spurious. 3. They were received into that library without any known canonical order, prescribed system, or interdependence essential to their being properly understood. Kallimachus or Aristophanes devised an order of arrangement for themselves, such as they thought suitable.”

Internal evidence has been produced for and against so many books, that we begin to suspect, upon this respectable showing, that everything is something else, and nothing is anything at all. There was an ancient lady who is in all our recollections, who never was at a moment's loss: Mrs. Harris was proof universal. This Mrs. Harris was Internal Evidence. But these

universal establishers cannot establish themselves, any more than a universal solvent can dissolve itself. How easily Betsey Prig foiled the real old lady by simply denying the existence of the imaginary one. Internal evidence, very often indeed, is nothing but a bias in the mind of the producer of it, and is not evidence at all. That is, the juryman confounds the verdict which the evidence demands of *him* with the evidence itself. The name of St. Paul does not occur at the head of one of the epistles attributed to him: here is internal evidence that he did not write to the Hebrews. This may possibly be, for various other reasons: but the raw conclusion that St. Paul did not write the Epistle because it wants his name is of a piece with the explanation that he did write it, but omitted his name because he was the Apostle of the Gentiles and must not poach openly on the manor of his colleagues!

A few years ago a manuscript of Galileo was produced, which was, whoever the writer might have been, a very obvious code of instructions to a pupil. The handwriting, and some phrases in the first person, relative to Jupiter's satellites, &c., were tolerably confirmatory of the asserted authorship. But there was a piece of internal evidence which was held conclusive against this authorship: this manuscript, so ignorantly attributed to Galileo, actually taught, not the Copernican system, but the system of Tycho Brahe! This was internal evidence, pure and simple: but it needed a little mixture of the external to make a sound conclusion. After 1619, though all persons had permission to teach Copernicus with certain modifications—by way of hypothesis was the phrase—Galileo was under an express prohibition to treat of Copernicus or his system in any way whatever. Had the manuscript been avowedly favourable to Copernicus, as a matter of the author's opinion, it would have raised a strong presumption that Galileo could not have been the author: it would have proved that he was teaching the forbidden doctrine more openly than he dared to do in the subsequent celebrated dialogues. The system of Tycho Brahe, which could be turned into that of Copernicus by a few whispered words, would have been the nearest approach that Galileo could have ventured on.

Many an instance may be produced in proof of internal evidence being very dangerous, when taken alone. An interpolation may often be established as highly probable, or even as morally certain: but this is the author against himself, the mass of the writing and the few suspected words being of one time, place, and subject. Very different is it when the general character of a writing on one subject is made the evidence against that of another writing, differing in subject, and written at a different period of the author's life.

We attach value to Mr. Grote's permission to receive all the usual writings of Plato, though we could manage to do without it: but it saves trouble; it gives a short answer. Mr. Grote has been over the Greek mind, not merely in its philosophy, but in every point of its history. He is not an idolater of Plato: nor does he give any evidence of having very strong notions of what Plato must have written, or ought to have written. A certain Stoic rejected the *Phædon* because he rejected the immortality of the soul, and inferred that the doctrine was unworthy of Plato: Mr. Grote would have had to reject more than one dialogue if he had proceeded in this way. He is no Platonist, that is, no disciple: he did not seek Plato; Plato came to him on the same terms as Pericles or Epaminondas. The pickers and choosers are all

persons whose inclination and temperament have led them to Plato, and who accordingly seem to claim a right to deal with him according to the said inclination and temperament. But he comes before Mr. Grote as a unit of the history of Greece; and Mr. Grote deals with him as an historian should do.

There is another point on which we find, with satisfaction, that a large bundle of speculators, ancient and modern, are thrown overboard with no more remorse than if they were so many poor blacks from the deck of a slave-ship hard run by a cruiser. In all time there has been a disposition to attribute to great writers a deep plan running through all their lives. A sharp lad—sometimes a reputed stupid one—plots out an existence, and follows up his early notions of what his life should be as doggedly as one of those little ants which will never turn out of the way, and so have to mount a pole and come down on the other side. But this only when there is no obvious proof of such an intention. A Homer, who writes consecutive books, and letters them A, B, Γ, &c., never can be trusted to have been anything but a myth: he was a man of scraps, collected by others. We shall some day have *Paradise Lost* declared to be a digest of Milton's scattered leavings, by a head which, though acute and learned, would never have succeeded but for the help given by the great plan which runs through Comus, Samson, the writing against Salmasius, &c.

Now Plato, of old time, and in a fashion never abandoned to this day, has been subjected to a life-long design. His dialogues have been collected by some in trilogies, by others in tetralogies; and so forth. A great system of philosophy is the string on which these beads are strung.

All this piecing and patching is clearly disposed of: Mr. Grote will not admit that a young man of twenty-three elaborated a vast scheme of philosophy, spent a life in working it out, and never gave an exoteric hint of it. Speaking of one particular hypothesis, he says—

"Schleiermacher's hypothesis includes two parts.

1. A premeditated philosophical scheme, worked out continuously from the first dialogue to the last.
2. A peremptory canonical order, essential to this scheme, and determined thereby. Now as to the scheme, though on the one hand it cannot be proved, yet on the other hand it cannot be disproved. But as to the canonical order, I think it can be disproved. We know that no such order was recognized in the days of Aristophanes [the grammarian], and Schleiermacher himself admits that before those days it had been lost. But I contend that if it was lost within a century after the decease of Plato, we may fairly presume that it never existed at all. . . . Moreover, Schleiermacher admits that there are various dialogues which lie apart. . . . The universe is admitted to have breaks; so that the hypothesis does not possess the only merit which can belong to gratuitous hypothesis—that of introducing, if granted, complete symmetry throughout the phenomena."

We should like to quote much more at length: but our readers will easily guess that there is more where this came from. We turn from the theology and philosophy of our day with much feeling of rest and refreshment, when we find any one who has not lost the power of applying the plain reasoning by which common things are proved in questions of history. As in music, so in literature: the old writers seem to have exhausted all that is straightforwardly good, leaving nothing to our contemporaries except to strive at astonishing by labyrinths of complexity. What the deep ones have done with Plato's dialogues could just as easily be done with Macaulay's *Essays*. First, reject a few because they are unworthy

of the rest: this everybody can do in his own way. There is no one but can point out those which the author of the rest never should have written: there is but a step to the theory that he never did write them. Next look out for a pervading system: this will not be very difficult to find; for there are pervading sentiments in Macaulay as well as in Plato. Place the essay on Milton among the last written: say that this is proved by the force in which the author's peculiarities appear, which argues long habit. Macaulay himself (but this must be ignored; we are supposing nothing but *internal evidence*) refers to this excess as the consequence of youth and immaturity. And here arises a point which is seldom considered. When an author is most himself, is this highest character youth, age, or culmination? which way did time alter him? upwards, downwards, or first one and then the other? Oh! we can tell all about that: internal evidence, Sir! Stop a moment: you certainly know all about it, among you, because one or another has any conceivable hypothesis for his conclusion. But your verb is conjugated through all persons and things; it is I know this, thou knowest that, he knows t'other: not a common point of knowledge among you.

We have now told our readers what they have to expect: a view of Plato as he is in the mind of an historian who looks at him from the common-sense point of view. There is no high-pitched theory, which you must either accept, or be told that you have not the mind to comprehend the divine philosopher. You may follow him or not, as you like: you may not be a Platonist, and yet not be a fool. This is consoling: for of all great teachers, Plato is the one who has most often been presented as the man at whose feet you must sit, unless you wish to prove that you have no head.

It may appear almost satirical to say that we shall now wait until we can compare what the author has to say on Aristotle: but we have no such thing in our mind. Mr. Grote is in the prime of life and health: and has given such proofs of his power of completing his undertakings, that we look upon his three, or four, or five volumes of Aristotle as matters of reasonable expectation.

Our Faithful Ally, the Nizam: being an Historical Sketch of Events, showing the Value of the Nizam's Alliance to the British Government in India, and his Services during the Mutinies. By Capt. Hastings Fraser. (Smith, Elder & Co.)

The beginning of the eighteenth century was fruitful in great changes in India. In 1707, died Aurangzib, the last of the great emperors of Delhi. With him may be said to have expired the power of the Mughals. Hinduism, so long oppressed, was now to raise its head again for another century of conquest and rapine. The Peshwá, the Gaekwar, Holkar, Sindiah and the Bhonsla, founded Hindú dynasties, and Maratha horsemen fought and plundered from Atak to the Seven Pagodas. On the other hand, Islám, in spite of the meteor-like appearance and departure of Nadir, was to decline. So vast a power, however, as the Mohammedans had once possessed in India could not be rooted up entirely and at once. In place of the empire of Delhi, arose, almost about the same time,—1713-1727,—three kingdoms, founded by the great officers of state of the Mughal emperors, who, though professing a nominal allegiance to the Delhi Emperor, virtually made themselves independent at Lakhnau, Haidarâbâd and Murshidâbâd. Of these, the first and the third have been taken by the English, while the

Nizâm, the ruler of Haidarâbâd, is "our faithful ally."

The Nizâm is, in every respect, the greatest of the princes of India. He rules over a territory the area of which is estimated at 95,337 square miles, and which is, therefore, not inconsiderably larger than the whole of Great Britain and Ireland. The population of this great tract is supposed not to fall short of eleven millions, and the revenue may be computed at two millions sterling. The Nizâm maintains an army, which, taking the statements of Capt. Fraser as our authority, we may say amounts, in round numbers, to 51,000 men. Of these, 5,000 infantry, 2,000 cavalry, and 4 batteries of artillery, belong to the Haidarâbâd contingent, a fine body of soldiers, commanded by English officers, and paid by "our faithful ally." Upon the whole, were it not for the shade which our alliance throws over him, the Nizâm might claim a fair place among sovereigns of the second rank throughout the world. But if the alliance, imposing, as it does, obligations which at any time might be converted by an ambitious Viceroy into pretexts for aggression, somewhat tarnishes the lustre of the Nizâm's diadem, it is not without its compensating advantages. Before referring to these, let it be said that the author of this volume, the son of one of the ablest Residents at Haidarâbâd, and himself an Assistant-Resident, has done good service in giving a substantive and independent history of a dynasty of princes, who, with some brief exceptional periods at the first, have all along been the faithful supporters of the English power in India.

The founder of the dynasty of Nizâms, Mir Kamrû'd dîn Khân, was one of the most remarkable men of his time, and it is to be regretted that Capt. Fraser has not furnished us with a more particular account of him from the 'Hadikah i 'Alam,' or other Mohammedan histories. It is a vulgar error, assiduously propagated by the annexationists, to suppose that the chief princely families of India are not of ancient days. Thus the ancestor of the Kings of Oudh has been sneered at as a merchant of Khorâsân, though he was a Saiyad of Nishapur, one of the world's most ancient cities. The fact is, that while Mohammedans bore chief sway in India, all the chivalry of the East came there to win renown and conquer principalities.

It was there that the younger scions of many an illustrious house, chieftains of Persia and Turkestan, fought their way to sovereignty. One of those was Ghaziu'd dîn Khân, the father of Mir Kamrû'd dîn Khân, and a distinguished general in the army of Aurangzib. Kamrû'd dîn, the first Nizâm, was made Viceroy of the Dakkhan in 1713, but as he was subsequently removed, and did not regain his power there till his successful revolt in 1720, it would have been better had the latter year been assigned by Capt. Fraser as the date of his ascending the throne. He died in 1748, at the great age of 104 years, according to Mill; Elphinstone makes him 74; and it is a remarkable fact that he himself and his contemporaries, the Emperor Aurangzib, who died at 90, and the Nawab Anvárû'd dîn, who reached his 117th year, were able, up to the moment of their deaths, not only to carry on the affairs of state, but to continue the struggle for power, and even to be present in the battlefield. The same may be said of Haidar Ali, when he had passed his 80th year, and of Mir Sohrâb, of Khânpûr, who was twenty years older, so that Mohammedan Asiatics are at least as vigorous as the races of the North.

It was in 1749, when Názir Jang, the second son of the first Nizâm, marched into the Karnatik, that the alliance between the English

and the Nizâm began. Nâzîr Jang was soon killed, and Salâbat Jang, third son of the first Nizâm, who succeeded, was before long deposed by his brother, Nizâm Ali, whom Capt. Fraser styles the second Nizâm. In 1765, Nizâm Ali invaded the Karnatik, and subsequently allied himself with Haidar Ali against the English, but soon detached himself from this alliance, and made peace with the Company in February, 1768. From that date to this, as Capt. Fraser has well shown, the Nizâms have continued the faithful allies of the British. Nizâm Ali himself rendered us services which should ever be remembered to the advantage of his descendants. He assisted Lord Cornwallis in the final war with Tipû Sultân, and was still more useful in the second war with that monarch and in the crowning struggle at Seringapatam.

But it is to the pages of Capt. Fraser's book that those who desire to trace in succession the long series of services rendered to the English by the Nizâms must refer. It will suffice here to dwell upon the last and perhaps the most brilliant service of all, viz. that which was rendered by the present ruler of Haidarâbâd during the Mutinies. Those who have studied the facts will be ready to admit that, on the 17th of July, 1857, when the green flag of Islâm was hoisted in the Mosque at Haidarâbâd, and the Presidency was attacked by the Rohillas, if the Nizâm had encouraged the revolt, the whole of his army, fifty thousand strong, would have gone over to the insurgents. The effect upon the native army of the Madras Presidency must have been irresistible, and perhaps in all India not one spot would have remained where a European could have found shelter. Let us hear what Capt. Fraser says of the temptation to which the Nizâm was exposed:—

"The faithfulness of the Nizâm through all the occurrences of 1857 and 1858 was not so much a matter of course, as some may be inclined to believe, but was subject to severe trials. I have already alluded to the swarming thousands of armed and turbulent men who form so large a proportion of the population of Hyderabad, and though nothing particular had occurred beyond the incidents I have related, there was at times much uneasiness and excitement. Rumours of disaster befalling our troops in the North-West were frequently spread, and as frequently believed. The prevalent feeling seemed to be one of disappointment, if not of shame, that whilst their brethren in the field had dared the chances of an open conflict with us, the city of Hyderabad was at peace. Thus, followers in abundance were ready at the call of any man of influence who was willing to commit himself to the movement, and this being the case, the city required constant and careful watching. As I have remarked at the beginning of this chapter, the feeling of uneasiness continued until the troops of the Hyderabad contingent, which had been despatched to Central India by Col. Davidson, achieved a succession of brilliant victories under the distinguished general who appreciated their soldier-like qualities. The intelligence communicated by these troops to their friends at Hyderabad respecting the progress of events in the north, obtained evidence as coming from 'the faithful,' and of course had a quieting influence. The services of the Nizâm's troops may fairly claim a distinguished place in the history of our connection with Hyderabad, but the reader must be contented, for the present, with a brief recapitulation. First, however, I deem it an act of bare justice to his highness the Nizâm, to place on record the absolute proof of his personal fidelity to our alliance. In May, 1858, the Supreme Government forwarded to Col. Davidson an extract from a deposition made before the Judicial Commissioner of Mysore by a prisoner who was suspected of being implicated in the rebellion; desiring that inquiries might be instituted in order to test the truth of the statement that the Nizâm was not entirely innocent of rebellious intentions. Col. Davidson replied that

he was inclined to think the deponent had made use of the Nizâm's name merely to give consequence to his statement, adding that 'he had caused the Nizâm to be narrowly watched from quarters and in ways he little suspected, and although emissaries had come to him, he had, after listening to their stories, refused complicity in any movement against the British Government.' In recording the general measures adopted by Col. Davidson for the preservation of order throughout the Nizâm's country, it will be necessary to revert to the services performed by the troops of the Hyderabad state, alluded to above. The extensive territory ruled by his highness was suffering from large bands of foreign mercenaries in the employ of the numerous Zemindars, and the disaffected were not without hope that the rebellion would be joined by that splendid body of troops, around whom as a nucleus the Rohillas, half-caste Arabs, and other roving bands were ready to gather. They reckoned, however, without their host, for instead of joining in any conspiracy against the British Government, or opposing the wishes and inclination of the Nizâm, these gallant soldiers of the contingent marched for fifteen months, and after the termination of a glorious campaign returned to the Nizâm's country."

It is to the credit of the English Government that these signal services have been acknowledged. The rich district of the Raichore Doâb has been restored to the Nizâm, presents to the value of 20,000*l.* have been sent to him and his chief officers, and the order of the Star of India has been conferred upon him. Afzalû 'd daulah, the reigning Nizâm, is in his fortieth year. He is six feet three inches in height, and stout and strong in proportion. He rides well, is a bold sportsman and is fond of driving, an amusement in which he can follow his bent, for he has fifty carriages and as many pairs of carriage-horses.

To his history of the Nizâm, Capt. Fraser has added some valuable papers on agriculture in the Dakkhan, and particularly on the cultivation of cotton. From these it appears that the cotton crop is not a very profitable one to the Indian farmer; and an opinion is expressed, that should the American war cease, a thing which may now be regarded as *un fait accompli*, the Indian peasants will discard cotton, and return to the cultivation of cereals on the lands which for these last few years have been occupied with the former plant.

Impressions of Life at Home and Abroad. By Lieut.-Col. Lord Eustace Cecil. (Hurst & Blackett.)

THE author of this miscellaneous volume has earned an honourable place among noble authors. In nine lightly-written chapters, the subjects of which range from Hayti to North Africa, from the prison dens and schools of London and Paris to those of New York, and conclude with an inquiry into the future prospects of younger sons, Lord Eustace has given his varied experiences of the phases of life, as above indicated, and his opinions with respect to those *cablets* of noble families whom marriageable girls connect with prophecy,—imagining that the true *millennium* implies for all younger sons a revenue of a thousand a year.

The result of a fortnight's study of Hayti is, that the experiment there has, thus far, failed; and that no community of blacks can flourish unless it be under some moderate subjection to white men. This the Haytians seem determined not to be, for their laws prohibit white men from holding land in Hayti. Some of the personal experiences of the author show that he has the alacrity of Alcibiades in adapting himself to circumstances. After a morning of hard and hot pleasure-work, "we washed off some of the heat, dust, and dirt contracted by

the morning's performance, in a luxurious bath composed of tepid water, bruised oranges, and tapia, or inferior rum, and appropriately called 'le bain d'un empereur!'—for an "empereur," like Souloque, it may be; yet, to bathe in bad rum-punch (in fragrant Hayti) is, perhaps, preferable to drinking it.

Lord Eustace is a little severe on the ignorance of people who have not travelled, as he has done, and gathered knowledge as they passed along. But he makes many amusing "slips" himself. He calls the Haytians "pseudo-slaves," as if they pretended to pass for slaves and not for freemen; and when he comes to Barbary and thinks of its name, he calls it "one of those contradictory anomalies, of which the fierce relentless wars and slave-seeking bigotry of Moor and Christian can alone afford an explanation." The reader will smile at and forgive the Colonel's forgetfulness that "Barbary" has no more reference to barbarian, than "Scavonia" to slave; and that the land of the Berbers is not ill-named in its European form, so familiar to us all. There is one "barbaric" custom ("à la façon de Barbarie, mon ami," which may recommend itself to humanitarians at home. In Morocco, a criminal never knows his sentence, or the time and mode of carrying it out. To save his feelings, he may be shot dead at a moment when he is, perhaps, looking for liberty. Lord Eustace, we suspect, has been a little imposed upon in this respect by his Moorish authority. With regard to prison discipline in France as compared with that of England, the "less food" and "more work" of the French system is preferable to ours. Again, there are now no ticket-of-leave ruffians in France. They reside in the penal colonies. Both systems require revision. In France, any person obnoxious to the authorities can be secretly taken and transported to Cayenne, without any form of trial. In England, criminals duly sentenced to penal servitude are well aware that they will not have to serve half the time named in their sentence. A few years ago, a flagrant breach of trust on the part of a clergyman, consigned him to penal servitude for life. The other day he was walking down Regent Street, chatting with the friend on whose arm he gracefully leaned. And again, at a very recent period, a woman who had killed two of her children was, mercifully, sent to Bethlehem lunatic hospital, for the remainder of her days; but she is now at liberty, and living in handsome style, with her husband, in one of our western suburbs! That the executor of the law may be wronged as well as those whom he avenges, is to be seen in the fact of Calcraft's complaint touching the reprieve of Townley: "It was a severe loss to him; and he is said, in a professional point of view, to have looked upon himself as deprived of his just due by Sir George Grey's vacillating conduct." The author sets down the hangman's revenue at "nearly two hundred pounds a year." The professional cant name of "Jack Ketch" is known to be derived from a real hangman whose death is recorded in Luttrell's 'Diary,' but Lord Eustace tells us that "the manor of Tyburn was formerly held by one Richard Jacquet, whence we have, according to an old authority, the name 'Jack Ketch.'" What authority?

Many of the inmates of prisons come from the homeless class,—the class whose members are to be found in the streets and dens such as those which the author visited in London and New York. In both places the sight-seers, under police guidance, seem to confer a sort of dignity on the "seen," for these are proud of being looked at, and are ready to exhibit some

taste of the quality which often brings them into gyves. In one respect alone the rascality of New York differs from that of London. Both places have their "blood uglies," but New York alone has the true villainous nigger element. Into the most crowded of the blackguard negro slums the author descended. There was dancing going on, and a plentiful intercommunication of perspiration. An ounce of civet would have been worth its weight in gold; but the author remarks that he has been in crowded English theatres, unventilated churches, and at dancing parties in full summer, and he is not disposed to be severe on the nigger. Of the worst of our own slums he is hopeful. Eastern London has schools which are working effectively, for good. Those in Golden Lane were opened seven years ago by the Prince Consort and the Prince of Wales. The lane is dirty and narrow, and seemed to the royal coachman, who inspected it the day before the Princes were to visit it, as inaccessible by the royal carriage; but adroitness, diplomacy, and well-timed bribery, in wine, on the part of the late incumbent, worked a change in the coachman's opinion. So the author narates; and if the tale be true, neither coachman nor incumbent understood his duties.

Having led his readers abroad and landed them at home, Lord Eustace goes down to Rotten Row and the Serpentine, and is grieved at what he sees there,—so many young men who are doing nothing. He at once comes to the mistaken conclusion that they have done nothing, or that they have nothing to do. Half, at least, of the men who ride or walk there about six o'clock, are men who have been actively engaged in one good busy way or another during the whole of the preceding day. Allowing that the other half are the miserable workless cadets he takes them to be, and who might pass on their way, singing

We're younger sons from Belgravia,
We've got no work to do!

we cannot think that their case is hopeless, or that our noble author sees the way to mend it. He says, "the demand for occupation is largely in excess of the supply. That such a demand should be unsupplied is the stranger, as, look where we will, our statesmen and professional men are sinking prematurely under the combined influence of the mental and bodily toil they are subjected to." Well, we look at the head of the Government, and see an octogenarian as active and efficient as he was sixty years ago. We look at the chief of operative surgeons, and find the octogenarian Lawrence still operating, though, perhaps, slower, less steadily, and not so ambidextrously as of yore. If we turn from St. Bartholomew's to the Court of Exchequer, we meet there with a Chief Baron as time-honoured as any man among his contemporaries, with a heart ready and a head fit for any labour, and a taste which makes of his few leisure hours a time of graceful and useful relaxation. It is positive that men are not killed by the work of life any more than idle younger sons are by its pleasures. The anxieties of life, real or imaginary, shorten existence. Rogers used to say, with his ineffable complacency, that he partly owed his length of days to his having never allowed any circumstance to give him anxiety. They are the fretters, not the workers, who perish prematurely.

Lord Eustace points to two stumbling-blocks in the way of younger sons. The liberal professions are remunerative only to the few. By following other professions, younger sons would lose caste. To this we reply, the liberal professions are remunerative to the men who have pluck, patience and ability; and younger sons

would have the usual advantages under like conditions. The idea of losing position by assuming, for instance, a commercial vocation is a new and not an old fashion. Every Hebrew child, were he a prince, learned a trade; our own King Athelstan ennobled every trader who had made three successful ventures by sea; and the States of Brittany, while they suspended the rights of nobility during the time a noble recruited his diminished fortunes by trade, restored those rights when the trader came with wealth and clean hands to resume the sword that was the emblem of nobility. At this day, the fountain of honour is not chary of hereditary titles to traders and great merchants. Many of the former are baronets, and of the latter, peers. In the days of the French Revolution, there were two or three peers who even apprenticed their sons to manual labour; and, in connexion with the last great Exhibition, there was at least one son of a peer who was rightly not ashamed to fill the office of a clerk and take the hire, of which the Highest Authority assures us every labourer is worthy. If younger sons are afraid of competitive examinations and are more eager for the wage than the work, as we gather from Lord Eustace, if we take his meaning correctly, let them stand aside for those who can work, wait, and seize opportunity when it presents itself. There are not many peers in Parliament who can trace their descent from the Norman conquest; but there are between two and three dozen who owe their nobility to ancestors who exercised callings, their success in which helped to raise them to their coronets, but a return to which callings in any of their noble but impecunious descendants, we are told, would lead to forfeiture of position in society. We disbelieve this. The time is not far distant when Bishops left sums in their wills for the apprenticing of their younger sons in some honest handicraft. Peers were then aware of what many now forget, that it was the ancient rule of the civilians that nobility was annulled by poverty, and the author of the *Life of Ormond* says aptly on this subject, "It may be doubted whether nobility ought not to cease with the riches to which it owes its original, for it may well deserve the diligence of politicians to inquire whether the remembrance of high birth and the remains of hereditary honour, unsupported by wealth and power, have not been more frequently incentives of daring wickedness than motives of heroic actions, and whether men have not endeavoured to restore the dignity of their families, by shaking the Government of their country, than by studying its interest or promoting its welfare." Lord Eustace points to the colonies and to commercial pursuits as the directions in which younger sons may find what they lack, if they will only "buckle to" and earn their fortune. There is good precedent for it. Some forty years ago, the man about town, one of the most brilliant of dandies, and the idlest and poorest of well-born "fashionables," wedded with the daughter of a man in a lucrative, but not a dignified, business. The dandy addressed himself to master its details, and for thirty years he has himself been at the head of it. There are scores of other scions of good stock whose revenues come from the counting-house, and who make no secret of it. Others are a little ashamed of their position. One of the oldest wholesale and retail firms in London is carried on under names whose owners were gathered to their fathers a century ago. The real proprietors are never seen upon the premises, and the highly-salaried manager of the business is bound never to reveal their names or whereabouts. By-and-by they will know better and be ashamed of their weak-

ness. Meanwhile, let younger sons profit by the suggestions in a book which has all the more merit for having little pretence.

NEW NOVELS.

Spring and Autumn. By the Author of 'Morning Clouds.' (Longman & Co.)

OF late years the action of jealousy in the breast of a good woman has been a favourite theme with novelists; but we cannot recall any writer who has handled the subject with greater dexterity and force than the author of this excellent tale, which is so brief that deliberate readers will master its contents in five hours, and so suggestive of matters for reflection that it will not be speedily dismissed from the mind of any person who peruses it with discernment. The topic is full of dangers for the artist who is deficient in tenderness and goodness. It is necessary that the scenes should be chiefly laid in the most sacred chambers of domestic life, and that the rivals should be closely related by blood or friendship. The effects of the subtle poison cannot be fully displayed unless it is made the cause of discord between two persons who are very near, and who ought to be very dear to each other. And this artistic exigency has been a rock of offence and failure to not a few writers who have sown dissension between women united by such sacred ties that their antagonism rouses abhorrence instead of sympathy. Very delicate treatment can make a heroine acutely jealous of her sister and yet avoid positions that create a sense of repugnance; but where this particular disturbing influence sets a mother at war with her daughter, the reader's discomfort and resentment are the natural consequences of an unnatural attitude. The author of 'Morning Clouds' wisely abstained from making her rivals blood-relations when she united them in close, familiar intercourse. Peter Hatton, a scholarly gentleman, is living in retirement in Hampshire, and his house is governed by Maida Hatton, his sister, a womanly and gentle creature whose chief earthly care at the outset of the story is to contribute to the happiness of her unmarried brother. Maida is not an old maid; but her years already number thirty-eight, and in her pure mind she recognizes the fact that she is fast approaching the time of life when she must either marry or surrender all hope of experiencing some of the most precious joys of womanhood. Secretly, this thoroughly feminine creature is in love with her cousin Cyril Rennie, a poor naval officer, who used to pay her many flattering attentions when he and she were boy and girl, and who since that distant time has persisted in showing a marked preference for her above all other women. They have never been engaged: Cyril Rennie has never gone so far as to make Maida an offer of marriage; but still she has a cheering confidence that Cyril means to choose her for his wife, as soon as prudence will permit him to do so, and before she is too old to become a proud mother. In truth, the lady is deluding herself with fond imaginations, having misconstrued the affectionate courtesies of a cousin who, if he ever intended to seek her for a bride, has altogether outgrown and forgotten the desire. Affairs are in this position, and Cyril is at sea, when Peter Hatton and his sister receive as a permanent member of their household an heiress named Isabel Crewe. Young, beautiful and rich, Isabel is an orphan; and when Cyril returns from sea he finds the girl domesticated in his cousin's house. The sailor falls in love with her under the eyes of Maida; worse still—Isabel returns his love. The minuteness and startling realism with which Maida's position is

described create an impression that the author of 'Morning Clouds' must have personally experienced the discomforts and humiliation and agony under which her heroine writhes. With admirable art it is shown that Maida sees, and yet persuades herself she does not see, how thoroughly Cyril and Isabel are in love with each other. Without making the girl an offer Cyril rejoins his ship, and resuming his old habit of writing letters to his cousin, he sends Maida epistles that are, in fact, love-letters to her rival. A year passes: Cyril is on the point of paying the Hattons another visit; and Maida knows that as soon as he reappears on the scene he will propose to Isabel. Into the wretched woman's ear Satan whispers, "Send Isabel to Germany, so that she and her lover may not meet: she will soon forget her girlish liking for him and marry a richer man; or Cyril may be led to think that Isabel left Hampshire on the eve of his return, for the purpose of avoiding him; keep them apart—and before another year has flown you will be Cyril's wife." This is Maida's temptation, and in a period of weakness the good woman acts wickedly.

Of that which follows the opening we will give no particulars. For the sequel readers must themselves apply to the book; and unless they find the story somewhat too mournful, they will lay it aside with unqualified satisfaction. A happier ending would make the tale more popular, but less truthful.

Sydonie's Dowry. By the Author of 'Mademoiselle Mori,' &c. (Bell & Daldy.)

THIS is a healthy little story, pathetic in some parts, humorous in others, and characteristic throughout. The scene is laid in a remote valley of Languedoc, hemmed in by the heights of the Cevennes; and the characters are probably such as might be met with in that Arcadian retreat, though it is possible that they may be a little idealized. Sydonie, at least, appears to be a little above the peasant standard; but we must make some allowance on account of her having been patronized and petted by the high-born Thérèse de Parthenau. This young lady is the only daughter of a nobleman of the old régime who has lost his parents by the guillotine and his broad lands by confiscation, but has succeeded in buying back a fragment of the family estates, which he cultivates as a farmer. Hence we have occasional reminiscences of the *bonnet rouge*, the *Carmagnole*, and other features of the Revolution, which is supposed to be not so far back but that elderly people can recollect its horrors. The local customs and superstitions are lightly and pleasantly touched upon, and the character of the reputed witch, *la Rouméco*, is welded in with care and effect. Sydonie, of course, is the main figure, and she is a lovable though wayward little heroine. Our readers must consult the book for themselves if they would know whether she marries the devoted Paul Bridanie at last, or whether she drives him mad with her pretty inconsistencies.

Too Good for Him. By Florence Marryat (Mrs. Ross Church). 3 vols. (Bentley.)

Miss Marryat's first experiment in novel-writing afforded us so much pleasure that we approached the three handsome volumes before us with no ordinary interest; but with every desire to welcome them kindly, we are constrained to predict for her admirers a melancholy disappointment. Wanting both the elaboration of plot and the depth of character for which 'Love's Conflict' was so remarkable, 'Too Good for Him' suggests the un-

pleasant conviction that its author has either expended her whole virtue in one worthy effort, or, yielding to a too common vice of modern novelists, she is following up her success too quickly for her strength. Like Pliny's fountain, which spouted wine one day in the year and water on all the rest, the satisfaction of her first gift is spoilt by the disappointment of the next, and in simple friendship to its author we wish 'Too Good for Him' had never been written. The experience of Mrs. Ross Church's heroine, that a writer whose first novel has succeeded is always able to make its successor "pay," is doubtless sound and natural; but she should also remember her own words, that "an author's fame is generally dependent upon the second."

We cannot even say that the work before us would have been better for being kept longer in hand. Its very skeleton is unsatisfactory—so unsatisfactory that we can hardly imagine any length of time capable of developing it into pleasant-looking flesh and blood. A hero destitute of every decent quality under the sun except a very dubious "sense of honour," who, having ruined himself by every vice he could lay his hand on, marries for money a heroine whose chief charm is credulous fidelity, is not a promising nucleus round which to pile nearly a thousand pages. Probably Mr. Anthony Trollope himself—at whom our author goes out of her way to fling an unmeaning sneer—would pause before trying his hand on such peculiarly scanty materials. He would, at all events, not have set about it in such an inartistic style as is suggested by the two following extracts. The time in the first, it must be explained, is the evening of their marriage-day, and the scene their hotel at Folkestone:—

"The night was oppressively hot, and she had previously opened the bed-room window which looked upon the courtyard of the hotel. As she stood, her hand upon her heart, almost expecting him . . . she heard his voice in the courtyard beneath.—'Here, landlord,' it said, 'where's your billiard-table? Any good players about here?' Of course the landlord affirmed that Folkestone was peopled with good strokes, and the room was lighted, and the markers at hand, and would the gentleman walk that way. Which the gentleman, after another short colloquy, apparently did, ordering brandy-and-water to be sent after him in unlimited quantities. She stood behind her white blind, listening to every word they uttered, her heart full of an undefined fear, of a horrible sickly dread, which would creep upward, do what she would to keep it down. And then, when the sound of her husband's voice and step had died away amidst the sea of sounds with which the busy place rang, she sat herself down again in the arm-chair, her clasped hands supporting her chin, whilst she pondered upon the day that was past. And thus she sat, sometimes dozing off in an uneasy slumber, and then waking with a nervous start to find she was alone, until the night was far spent, and the grey streaks of light which shot across the horizon proclaimed that dawn was near."

We are not told by what explanations the new-made husband contrived to re-assure his bride; and therefore the state of things which meets us a few pages further on, at our very next introduction to the married pair, is all the more surprising:—

"They had been married now for two months, and during those two months she had been very happy. The gloomy depression which her husband had maintained upon his wedding-day had gradually worn off, and although he was not very lover-like in his behaviour towards her, he permitted her to love him. * * She had no thought of jealousy, no fear of losing him, of another taking away his heart from her. Why should she, when he had given it to her as a free gift?"

Now, while we do not dispute that in real

life there may be, here and there, a clear-headed woman on the wrong side of thirty (for our heroine comes under both these descriptions), who marries for love, and presently discovers that she has been married for money, we are quite sure the novel-reading world will require a more tried student of real life than Mrs. Ross Church to convince it that a whole year's continuous recurrence of such "gloomy depression" as the above on a husband's part would fail to dispel the most loving wife's illusion. Almost from the very first page, indeed, to the very last, the story is, as here, unnatural and artificial; and the author takes no pains to suspend one's recollection of the fact. Like second-rate actors in a second-rate tragedy, the very interest they excite has more amusement in it than sympathy. We follow the plot with a curiosity to know what is going to happen next, but neither identified with its characters, nor concerned for their troubles, nor entering into their joys. They cry to make us laugh; and when they laugh, we laugh at them and not with them. With a little extra trouble, parts of these blemishes might at least have been made less glaring. The Earl of Littlelin, and the Ladies Hopaway, and the Lord Reckless, and Sir Harry Playfair, would have been less terrible spectres of imagination if their names and attributes agreed worse; while the strange improbabilities and clumsy coincidences by which the "Him" of the title escapes from predicaments into which he need never have got, are poor substitutes for the exercise of a little more imagination on an author's part.

Camp and Cantonment: a Journal of Life in India in 1857-1859, with some Account of the Way thither. By Mrs. Leopold Paget. To which is added, a Short Narrative of the Pursuit of the Rebels in Central India. By Major Paget. (Longman & Co.)

THE first question we are disposed to ask ourselves on taking up this book is, What could possibly have induced Mrs. Paget to publish it after such a lapse of time? If it had been published during the height of the mutiny, its defects might have been overlooked in the absorbing interest with which everything written from India was then regarded. But the book is only a trifle. Mrs. Paget is uncommonly frank concerning matters which are seldom considered by ladies a topic to be talked about to the world at large. She not only tells us that her maid "brought forth a little son,"—an interesting event to the reader, truly!—but informs us of the circumstances under which her own premature confinement took place. This confidence is extended on another occasion to a specification of the complaint from which she was suffering. Neither is she to be commended for the accuracy with which she imparts information concerning the dress of the natives, and the conduct of the English Government in religious matters. She mistakes *pygamas* for *dhotees*, and with much indignation inveighs against the money support given by Government to certain native religious establishments: the fact being that Government merely administered the funds left by pious Hindoos and Mussulmans for religious purposes, in order to prevent misapplication. Even this limited connexion with Hindooism and Moslemism has now, we believe, been severed.

There are, however, two good stories introduced:—

"I heard an anecdote of Kaffirland to-day, which, though perfectly irrelevant to our adventures here, is so amusing that I must record it, particularly as my informant vouched for its truth. At an outpost, far up the country, resided an officer and

his wife. The latter was warned by her husband not to venture alone far from the house; but one day, imprudently going beyond her usual limits, she encountered a wild-looking Kaffir, who took her by the hand, and would be moved by no entreaties to suffer her to depart. He made her sit down, and, untying her bonnet, let down her long fair hair, at which he expressed rapturous admiration. He next took off her gloves, and appeared enchanted with her white hands; and then proceeded to divest her of shoes and stockings, and wondered at her little white feet. How much further he would have carried his investigations, it is impossible to say, had not the poor lady been rescued by a party of squaws, who, with jealousy in their looks and gestures, rushed upon the Kaffir, thus giving her the opportunity of escaping to her home. The next morning the lady and her husband were awakened at an early hour by a great chattering under their window; and, on inquiring the cause of the disturbance, the gentleman was accosted by the hero of the previous day, who had been so impressed by the charms of our fair countrywoman, that he had come with twelve squaws, to make the liberal offer of exchanging them for the gentleman's wife, and was not a little surprised when his generous terms were refused!"

The second anecdote is extremely characteristic of the celebrated man to whom it relates:—

"At the battle of Meeanee, an officer of Engineers, who had been doing good service, came up and said, 'Sir Charles, we have taken a standard.' The General looked at him, but made no reply, and, turning round, began speaking to some one else, upon which, the Engineer, thinking he had not been heard, repeated, 'Sir Charles, we have taken a standard.' Sir Charles turned sharp round upon him, with a thundering expletive, and said, '— Then go and take another!'"

By way of makeweight is appended to the book "How I helped in the Pursuit of Tantia Topce," by Major Paget. There are no particularly striking features about this chapter, still the details of the proceedings of any one of the columns which performed the arduous duties of chasing the flying Tantia Topce are interesting, and we therefore recommend the Appendix to the reader's attention.

The Study of the Human Face. By T. Woolnoth, Esq. Illustrated. (Tweedie.)

The Psychonomy of the Hand; or, the Hand as an Index of Mental Development. By R. Beamish. Illustrated. (Pitman.)

So well as we can make out the meaning of the toughest of prefaces, it is Mr. Woolnoth's intention to offer an exposition of what he calls "the physiognomical art," which shall be free from the empirical deductions of former writers on the subject, and set straight much that they have made crooked. These ends are, he says, to be obtained by the simple process of "limiting the science to its own sphere of observation"; reducing the number of "heads," i. e. illustrations, within the limit prescribed by nature. This is, to the best of our belief, the meaning of the veteran engraver whose work is before us; if not so, he must forgive our obtuseness; the fact is, we fought with his page-long preface for an hour and a half, "by Shrewsbury clock," and got the worst of it.

Mr. Woolnoth's illustrations of human character are both original and faithful when they are produced solely by the instrument with which he is most familiar; with the pen in his hand, however, he is not fortunate. Our applause for the drawings is limited to those which deal with low forms of facial character; his blunt noses, brows askew, vulgar chins and stupid-looking eyes, are good studies of humour; even those undefinable conditions of the human mind or soul which result, facially, in "plainness"

or "amiability," are well expressed by the draughtsman. When he aims at "Beauty," "Beauty with Expression" and "Beauty with Expression and Intellect," we are obliged to laugh at the application of those terms to the faces he has drawn. Beauty, in our ideas, means something quite different from that which is rendered by the commonplace, rather silly-looking countenance that is given by the engraver.

With regard to the second book named above, we may, after putting his verbiage aside, say that the hand subserves the wit. Stripped of the author's technical jargon, this is a truism attainable before the human creature gets to years of discretion, open to illustration in many ways and by many sorts of men. Few subjects have so fully occupied the attention of the world as this, independently of the reference to it in the Book of Job. The words of Sir Thomas Browne suggest further consideration, as he was accustomed to say, "The finger of God hath left an inscription upon all his works, not graphical, or composed of letters, but of their several forms, constitutions, parts and operations, which, aptly joined together, do make one word that doth express their natures. By these letters, God calls the stars by their names; and by this alphabet Adam assigned to every creature a name peculiar to its nature. Now, there are, besides these characters in our faces, certain mystical figures in our hands, which I dare not call mere dashes, strokes *à la volée* or at random, because delineated by a pencil that never works in vain; and hereof I take more particular notice because I carry that in mine own hand which I could never read of nor discover in another. Aristotle, I confess, in his acute and singular book of physiognomy, hath made no mention of chiromancy, yet I believe the Egyptians, who were nearer addicted to those abstruse and mystical sciences, had a knowledge therein; to which those vagabond and counterfeit Egyptians did after pretend, and perhaps retained a few corrupted principles, which sometimes might verify their prognosticks."

Mr. Beamish's subject is sheer chiromancy, and nothing less, based upon the works of MM. d'Arpentigny and Desbarrolles, and digested with a skill for the possession of which Lavater would have given his ears.

Buenos Ayres and Argentine Gleanings: with Extracts from a Diary of Salado Exploration in 1862 and 1863. By Thomas J. Hutchinson, H.M. Consul for Rosario, Santa Fé. (Stanford.)

Contributions to the History, Statistics, and Zoology of Mexico.—[*Beiträge zur Geschichte, Statistik, und Zoologie von Mexico*, von Baron J. W. von Müller, Ph.D.] (Leipzig, Brockhaus.)

BOTH the works we have placed at the head of our notice profess to give a clear insight into the present state of the countries of which they respectively treat by presenting us with a mass of statistical and other matter, but they withhold the political information without which it is impossible to arrive at any sound conclusion. Mr. Hutchinson, as H.M. Consul, was bound hand and foot. If he had spoken out at all on these points, he would have had to say very unpleasant things about the people with whom he must come in frequent contact; and Baron von Müller has no desire to give even a sketch of the various governments of Mexico which have flitted like shadows across its political stage. Yet how eagerly would a book be read which would enable us to form a correct notion of the actual state of Mexico, when, at any moment, it may

become the all-absorbing question of the day! We have lately heard a good deal about the external difficulties that the Emperor Maximilian has to contend with, and should have been glad to know more about the internal ones he has to encounter.

Knowing Spanish America well, we have formed the highest conception of its natural resources and capabilities; but we do not think they can be adequately developed unless a European immigration is poured into those vast territories in such proportions that the present town populations may be placed in a decided minority, and have it no longer in their power to disturb the public peace by their interminable revolutions and counter-revolutions. This result is what the Emperor Maximilian is said to be attempting; and anybody who knows the lawless set whom he is trying to govern, will perceive that this is the only safe policy he could pursue. In fact, it is identical with that to which Chili is indebted for its present prosperity. After years of civil war, the native population of Spanish America furnishes but indifferent elements for reconstructing society. The Indians, where they have kept themselves free from intermixture with the negroes or whites, as in parts of Mexico, and along the ridge of the Southern Andes, form, perhaps, the best part of the population. They are a quiet, industrial race, who have suffered too much from these interminable civil strifes to desire their continuance; and all they pray for is to live undisturbed in their villages, tend their herds, and cultivate their fields. The pure whites are everywhere in the minority; they still hold much territorial possession, but they have long since ceased to exercise any great influence upon the affairs of the country. Their place has gradually been filled by the half-castes, and more recently in many states by pure negroes, to whose influence many of the most ruinous measures of these Republics are directly traceable. With the exception of Chili, we find in all parts of Spanish America not only no progress, but decay and ruin. What with sieges, fighting in the streets and general neglect, the thousands of fine towns scattered by the old Spaniards over the whole length and breadth of America are fast becoming heaps of rubbish. The country is teeming with natural riches, and yet there is everywhere bankruptcy. The finances of most of the states are in so desperate a condition that it is a matter of surprise how any European capitalist can be found silly enough to lend them a sixpence. Peculation prevails to a large extent. Our European post-offices have not been able to conclude any postal convention with these Republics, for the simple reason that they cannot be brought to settle their accounts; and, as those who carry on a correspondence with Spanish America know to their cost, Europeans have to pay the postage of letters both ways. No taxes can be levied, not because the people would not pay them, but because the collectors would never deliver them into the national Exchequer. The principal revenues are therefore derived from export and import dues, in some places more than 60 per cent. being imposed, and offering a high premium on smuggling. But even the revenue derived from this source does not escape the attacks of organized official robbery. In one of the states we find that out of twelve millions derived from the Customs only about two millions pass into the public treasury.

Independent of the many troubles traceable to a mixed population, the principal sources of the civil commotion throughout Spanish America have been the army and the clergy. Of this the more enlightened are fully aware. The

army is quite out of proportion to the bulk of the population, and there are many more officers than can possibly be employed. In one of these Republics there are more generals than there are in the whole of Europe. The private soldiers are the mere scum of society, principally half-castes and liberated negroes. Now, as soon as one of the unemployed and disaffected generals can manage to raise a few thousand pounds, he proceeds to some out-of-the-way town, and there issues a *pronunciamiento*, in which he calls all patriotic citizens to arms, promises liberty to the country, death to tyrants, peace, prosperity, and all other things likely to inflame the imagination of the masses. Followers now flock around his standard; the local authorities, too weak to resist, declare their adherence; and ere active measures can be taken in the capital, the revolutionary chief has already surrounded himself with all the attributes of power, and, in forced marches, is advancing on the central seat of government. A general at the head of the national army is sent to crush the movement; and now occurs the real crisis. The gallant defender is generally bought over by the rebels, or if, as a man of integrity, he resists so shameful a transaction, the more circuitous way of bribing his officers is adopted. In many instances, a sham battle, in which the rebels are victorious, is performed; but even this farce is not always gone through. The victors have now a clear course,—the capital receives them with the greatest enthusiasm,—all the old officials are replaced by adherents of the new régime,—the public moneys are carried off in broad daylight; and all this continues till the whole Government and all its *employés* are once more replaced by a new set, who have fought their way to power in exactly the same manner as their predecessors. And so the wheel goes round and the country down. The more far-seeing have proposed to do away with the army altogether, as it is powerless to fight against external foes, if there be any, and works nothing but mischief in the internal affairs of the country.

The clergy have also been a source of trouble. Having early acquired immense tracts of landed property and great privileges, the Church has, of course, no lack of adherents. When the Spanish colonies were about to throw off their allegiance the clergy of America were clear-headed enough to see that it was their interest to side with the insurgents, in whose country their property was situated; and by early embracing and sanctioning the rebellion, they succeeded in retaining both their property and their privileges. The exceptional position they occupied, however, soon brought them into collision with the civil power of the Republics. The supremacy of the law was to be vindicated, and on the clergy resisting it came to hard blows. In New Granada, every priest who dared to disobey was sent out of the country, and for the last few years most of the churches of that republic have been shut up. In Mexico, the whole of the Church property was confiscated and publicly sold; and the Emperor Maximilian was placed in the difficult position of either restoring this property and thereby causing discontent and new strife, or of incurring the displeasure of the Pope and the Mexican clergy. That in dealing with a difficulty not of his own creation he has chosen the latter alternative, must be regarded as a proof that he feels himself tolerably safe in his new position.

If our readers, in perusing these two volumes, will bear these and other difficulties in mind, they will be in a favourable position to form a correct judgment on Spanish American affairs. Both authors have taken considerable pains to furnish trustworthy data, and they have per-

formed extensive journeys to collect them. Mr. Hutchinson gathered his information chiefly whilst "in search of wild cotton," and hence dedicates his book to Mr. Thomas Bazley, M.P., as Chairman of the Manchester Cotton Supply Association. The worthy Chairman must have been rather surprised when gravely informed that the author has "no faith in any species of wild cotton growing in South America, except the *Gossypium arboreum*, said to exist in large quantities in Salta and Jujuy, as well as in the Republic of Bolivia;" and this, Mr. Bazley is further informed, "can be of little use for manufacturing material, being only a silky down, having no fibre." Let us tell the author that *Gossypium arboreum* produces the best of all kinds of cotton; that the tree which yields the silky down is the so-called cotton-tree, or Bombax, and that people who know South America could take him to districts where he could travel for days through genuine wild cotton. One of the most interesting features of the book is the vocabulary of Quichua words corrected by Mr. Bollart. We were unaware that the language of the Incas had penetrated into the Argentine Republic.

Baron von Müller's work gives acceptable data for the history and statistics of Mexico. Naturalists will value it on account of its containing a complete enumeration of all the vertebrate animals of the region he describes, brought down to the latest date.

Pre-Historic Times, as illustrated by Ancient Remains, and the Manners and Customs of Modern Savages. By John Lubbock. (Williams & Norgate.)

THE greater the research the greater the despondence of some archaeologists. "We must give it up, that speechless past," says Palgrave, "whether fact or chronology, doctrine or mythology; whether in Europe, Asia, Africa, or America; at Thebes or Palenque, on Lycian shore or Salisbury Plain; lost is lost; gone is gone for ever." Quite the reverse is the tone of many able and industrious Pre-Historic Archaeologists, among whom Mr. John Lubbock is one of the most hopeful, active and youthful. This book is his earnest protest against despair, and his best promise of an ampler harvest.

He divides Pre-Historic Archaeology—at least, in its application to Europe—into the following four great epochs. "Firstly, that of the Drift; when man shared the possession of Europe with the Mammoth, the Cave bear, the Woolly-haired rhinoceros, and other extinct animals. This we may call the 'Paleolithic' period. Secondly, The later or polished Stone age; a period characterized by beautiful weapons and instruments made of flint and other kinds of stone, in which, however, we find no trace of the knowledge of any metal, excepting gold, which seems to have been sometimes used for ornaments. This we may call the 'Neolithic' period. Thirdly, The Bronze age, in which bronze was used for arms and cutting instruments of all kinds. Fourthly, The Iron age, in which that metal had superseded bronze for arms, axes, knives, &c.; bronze, however, still being in common use for ornaments, and frequently also for the *handles* of swords and other arms, but never for the blades. Stone weapons, however, of many kinds were still in use during the age of Bronze, and even during that of Iron. So that the mere presence of a few stone implements is not in itself sufficient evidence that any given 'find' belongs to the Stone age."

These epochs are fully and successively illustrated by details of the various discoveries which have been made from time to time, and

especially in the course of the last few years; and the principal merit of the volume is the collection and orderly disposal of the results of zealous search and fair inference. Mr. Lubbock does not possess the special knowledge of such original observers as Nilsson, Worsaae and Wright; but he walks in their footsteps, and profits by their labours, while he becomes an interpreter and exhibitor to the general British public of what these archaeologists have brought to light. He takes a more comprehensive view than they do, and looks out over a wider field, and therefore cannot earn the praise due to their specialties. He scans successively the burial-mounds and peat bogs of this and other countries, the shell-mounds of Denmark, the lake-dwellings of Switzerland, and the bone-caves and river-drift gravels of France and Britain. He inspects in museums what the actually working archaeologists beheld *in situ*. He notes in private collections what years of personal research have aggregated. He comes in at the first great harvest-home, and bears the full sheaves which other hands have reaped. In addition he has rendered his impressions more vivid, and therefore his descriptions more animated, by many careful examinations of the localities in which the most interesting antiquities have been found.

Each one of the subdivisional epochs is a subject in itself, and a subject only now receiving its due measure of attention. The Stone age, by way of special instance (and we do not see why it should not have come first in this volume, in place of the Bronze age), demands large space and long research. Nearly nine thousand stone and bone implements deposited in the Copenhagen Museum attest its once wide prevalence. Counting duplicates and broken specimens, it may be said that one museum contains between eleven and twelve thousand implements; whilst, if we add to these the numbers included in private and provincial Danish museums alone, there is ground to suppose that at least thirty thousand antiquities of this kind are stored in that country. Moreover the museum at Stockholm is estimated to contain between fifteen and sixteen thousand specimens.

Decidedly the most singular remains of the men of the Stone period are those found in the ancient Lake Habitations of Switzerland. A dozen years ago these were apparently unknown. The extraordinarily dry and cold winter of 1853 allowed the water in the Swiss lakes to fall much below its ordinary level. At this time dredging made known great numbers of piles, deer-horns and implements of human workmanship. Fortunately a zealous archaeologist profited by this discovery, and the golden opportunity was not lost. In most of the large Swiss lakes, and in several of the smaller ones, distinct lake dwellings have been traced. In Lake Bièvre no less than twenty such settlements have been distinguished; in the Lake of Geneva, twenty-four; in Lake Constance, thirty-two; and in Lake Neuchâtel, as many as forty-six. On the whole, more than two hundred of them may be numbered, of which the greater number appear to be divided in almost equal proportions between the age of Stone and that of Bronze. How strange that these remnants of the once populous water-villages should have been so long unseen and unsuspected! They were not of trifling dimensions; for that at Morges, which was one of the largest in the Lake of Geneva, was 1,200 feet long and 150 broad, giving a surface of 180,000 square feet. Estimating the number of cabins at 311, and supposing that, on an average, each cabin was inhabited by four persons, we have for the whole a population of 1,244 souls. In like

manner the settlements on Lake Neufchâtel may have held a population of about five thousand. Upon similar computations, M. Troyon supposes sixty-eight lake settlements belonging to the Bronze age to have contained 42,500 people, while, for the preceding epoch, he estimates the population at 31,875 persons.

Whatever we may think of the accuracy of such estimates, at least the said population must have been numerous, especially as the Stone age extended, in all probability, over a long series of years. How the piles, or pales, were driven into the lake ground by so barbarous a people, and why they should have expended so much labour on water-dwellings, it is impossible to determine. At Wangen about 40,000 piles have been used, and, even though these may have been fixed by many successive labourers and generations—even though they were planted at the public expense, and on occasions of feasting or rejoicing—nevertheless, such pile-works by such people are indeed remarkable. Forty thousand piles, sharpened perhaps by stone implements, or at best by very poor metallic ones, and all these driven in by means to us inexplicable, surely raise our estimate of this savage industry and savage engineering. Certainly great interest must attach to all that can instruct us respecting the dwellings and habits of the thousands of lake-dwellers who spread over the whole country during the Stone age, and who, in the Iron age, declined so much as to have left their traces only on two lakes. By studying the rich collection of implements, utensils and bones derived from the remains of these habitations, we can discern the lapse of long periods, visible improvements in the arts, an increase in the number of domestic animals, and proofs, at last, of the existence of an extended commerce. It is in the summary of these interesting researches that Mr. Lubbock seems most at home, as all who heard him lecture on the theme would be led to anticipate.

Although the subject is scarcely ripe for chronological computations, yet a strong instinct prompts us to form, at least, conjectures respecting the period and duration of these epochs of Bronze and Stone. The merest conjectures alone could have been indulged in, but for the timely intersection of that very curious chronological mound, the Cone of the Tinière. At one end of the Lake of Geneva an insignificant torrent has not merely been rushing on at its own wild will, but has, at the same time, been laying up lessons for curious archaeologists. When intersected by the railway, it at once revealed the lapse of time during its accumulation by the different layers deposited. Its structure is regular, and its materials are much the same as those which are now brought down by the stream. For a length of one thousand feet and a depth of about thirty feet above the level of the railway we can examine the accumulated detritus, and mark out upon it, as upon a dial, the lapse of ages and the length of epochs. The details of the chronological reasoning may be seen in the volume before us. Suffice it to say that M. Morlot has thought himself justified in applying calculation to natural deposits so regular and so clearly distinguished; and here is the calculation in brief:—

"Making some allowances; for instance, admitting three hundred years instead of one hundred and fifty, for the period since the embankment, and taking the Roman period as representing an antiquity of from sixteen to eighteen centuries, he obtains for the age of Bronze an antiquity of from 2,900 years to 4,200 years, for that of the Stone period from 4,700 to 7,000 years, and for the whole cone an age of 7,400 to 11,000 years. M. Morlot thinks that we should be most nearly correct in deducting two hundred years only for the

action of the dykes, and in attributing to the Roman layer an antiquity of sixteen centuries, that is to say, in referring it to the middle of the third century. This would give an antiquity of 3,800 years for the Bronze age, and 6,400 years for that of Stone; but, on the whole, he is inclined to suppose for the former an antiquity of from 3,000 to 4,000 years, and for the latter of from 5,000 to 7,000 years."

Another ingenious calculation has been made, in order to obtain a date for a lake-habitation at the Pont de Thièle—a stream which connects the Lakes of Neufchâtel and Bienne. Putting the two calculations together, it is inferred that about six or seven thousand years ago, Switzerland was already inhabited by large numbers of men, who then employed polished stone implements.

The chapter on the Shell Mounds of Denmark is well arranged and full of archaeological interest. Who and what kind of people built up these odd aggregates of shells, bones and flints—these "refuse heaps," as the Danish term applied to them signifies? Several indications lead to the presumption that the mound-builders resided on the Danish coast all the year round, though not in one spot; but little more can be conjectured respecting them, except by supposed analogies with savages of the present era. They may have resembled the Fuegians dwelling on the coast, feeding principally on shell-fish, and having the dog as their only domestic animal. Although it is impossible to affix a date in years to these mounds, they are clearly of immense antiquity.

Omitting reference to North American archaeology, and to the singular sepulchral, sacrificial and animal-shaped mounds found in that country, we arrive at Mr. Lubbock's chapters on Cave-men and on the Antiquity of Man. Although these read as if not new, and although they recall to us Sir C. Lyell's book, it should be mentioned that Mr. Lubbock affirms "Sir Charles Lyell has made much use of my earlier articles in the *Natural History Review*, frequently, indeed, extracting whole sentences verbatim, or nearly so. But as he has in these cases omitted to mention the source from which his quotations were derived, my readers might naturally think that I had taken very unjustifiable liberties with the work of the eminent geologist." Can this really have been the case?

Mr. Lubbock made numerous visits to the valley of the Somme, and "examined almost every gravel-pit and section from Amiens down to the sea." He, therefore, like all the prominent writers on this subject, speaks from observation, not from mere conjecture, and is entitled to the credit of a competent witness. He argues well and, to our mind, convincingly for the antiquity and genuineness of the flint implements, and those to whom the subject is comparatively new may find much that relates to it condensed in the ninth and tenth chapters of this volume. In truth, they compose a compact and easily-read treatise on the whole matter on geological grounds.

In three chapters upon Modern Savages, the author brings together a number of facts which throw light upon the ancient remains found in Europe, and on the condition of the races which inhabited our continent in early epochs. Here he restricts himself principally to the "non-metallic savages," or such as used no metals, in order to illustrate the condition of the men of the Stone age. The results of a large amount of reading are brought before us, including several curious customs of the Hotentots, Andaman Islanders, Australians, Fuegians and Maories. By studying the two pictures of past and present, or rather by imaginatively restoring

the fragmentary past by the help of the perfect present, much as paleontologists restore fossil animals, we can conceive what the human beings of the Stone period may have been.

The inferences by comparison are fair and instructive, and, in this manner, even the follies, and crimes, and odiousness of barbarism may be compelled to afford us illustrations of the remote and obscure past.

Numerous circumstances show the general absence of high moral qualities amongst these savages, and the most general conclusion which can be arrived at is this, "that savages have the character of children with the passions and strength of men." In reply to those who would exalt their character our author well remarks: "After making every possible allowance for savages, it must, I think, be admitted that they are inferior, morally as well as in other respects, to the more civilized races. There is, indeed, no atrocious crime, no vice recorded by any traveller, which might not be paralleled in Europe; but that which, with us, is condemned by the general verdict of society, and is confined to the uneducated and the vicious, is, amongst savages, passed over almost without condemnation, and often treated as a matter of course."

Mr. Lubbock has manifestly constructed the present volume with zealous good-will. Had it preceded the recent publications of Lyell, Wilson and some others, it would have obtained, perhaps, for its author more credit than he can now expect. Young, zealous, and favourably circumstanced as he is, we may look for still greater and more original works at his hands. Meanwhile, those who desire a compact and careful review of the whole subject, well illustrated, will find it in this volume.

OUR LIBRARY TABLE.

The Life and Administration of Abraham Lincoln; presenting his Early History, Political Career, Speeches, Messages, Proclamations, Letters, &c., with a General View of his Policy as President of the United States, embracing the Leading Events of the War; also, the European Press on his Death. Compiled by G. W. Bacon. (Low & Co.)

In this brief memoir Mr. Bacon has brought together a goodly collection of facts concerning the career of the honest American, who by moral more than by intellectual qualities raised himself from a humble position to the highest office in his country, and then discharged the difficult functions of his eminent place with an efficiency that won the respect of his most bitter opponents. For the last five years Mr. Lincoln's early history and political acts have been so closely studied and carefully sifted by critics and readers of all diversities of opinion, that no one will judge the present writer severely because his story lacks novelty. It does not profess to be a complete biography. The author modestly calls his work a compilation; and as a fairly comprehensive and favourable summary of familiar events, it is a meritorious work. To those who are not aware of the exact circumstances which gave the President his sobriquet of "rail-splitter" the following facts will be interesting:—At the age of twenty-one Abraham Lincoln, settled with his father and some near connexions, in the backwoods of Illinois, the family party consisting of four men, three women, and some children. Having selected their ground on the north bank of the Sangamon river, "they reared a long cabin upon their new location, into which the family moved. The next 'improvement' was a rail fence sufficient to surround ten acres of ground, for which young Lincoln assisted in splitting the rails—the identical rails which afterwards became the theme of joke, song, and story. Of their history the following incident is related:—During the sitting of the Republican State Convention at Decatur, a banner, attached to two of these rails, and bearing an appropriate inscription, was brought into the assemblage and formally

presented to the body, amid a scene of unparalleled enthusiasm. After that, they were in demand in every State of the Union in which free labour is honoured, where they were borne in processions of the people, and hailed by hundreds of thousands of freemen as a symbol of triumph, and as a glorious vindication of freedom and of the rights and dignity of free labour." This is the explanation of all the marvellous stories about Abe Lincoln's prowess as a rail-splitter,—stories that were used against the President as frequently as in his favour, and on this side the Atlantic created in some circles an erroneous impression that the President of the United States was nothing more than a lucky artisan. Had not political enthusiasm converted the logs of wood into emblems of a principle, giving them poetic significance in the eyes of American constituencies, England would never have heard about the famous rails, in the labour of splitting which the future President was assisted by at least three able-bodied men.

Account of the Collegiate Church of St. Peter, Wolverhampton. By F. Hall, B.A. (Wolverhampton, Parke.)

THIS is a short history of the civilization of Britain in general and of Mercia in particular. Our very old friends those interesting British youths whom Gregory met in the slave-market at Rome re-appear blooming as ever; we have the old stories about St. Augustine, Osway, Penda, Peada, Wulfhere and the like, until provincial ground is struck in the root of the name of the town—Wolverhampton, the place of Wlfrune, Inheritrix of the town of Hampton in Staffordshire. In this town the monastery of St. Mary was founded in the seventh century, given by the Conqueror to his chaplain, Samson, who conveyed it to the prior and convent of the same invocation at Worcester; it was enriched by Henry the First with maintenance for six priests; in Stephen's time St. Mary's was spoiled by Roger, Bishop of Salisbury. From this time we have the usual items of the history of a provincial religious house, as connected with popes, kings and bishops. The object of the publication of these matters is to promote subscriptions for the restoration of the goody remains of the church. If "restoration" means "preservation" we hope it may be done; but if, as usual, it means a job for an architect and a field for local fussiness, we trust it may fail. The mischief that has been done to ancient churches and cathedrals in the neighbourhood of Wolverhampton is lamentable, ruthless in its severity, and shameful in the ignorance displayed. A friend of ours was, a short time since, in one of the edifices referred to, and there found works of chromatic "restoration" going on in a manner which showed that the operator was so crassly ignorant of his business that he actually painted with opaque body-colour patterns which should have been given by the means of glazing transparent brilliant tints over white. The result may be guessed. The local gentry thought it was all right, left the work to the impostor, and disregarded the remonstrances of the artist, with that astounding self-sufficiency which attends popular notions respecting painting, although it is more modest in dealing with music.

Studies on the Ancient and Modern History of Paris —[*Études sur l'Histoire de Paris*, par Lucien Davesies de Pontès]. (Lévy.)

In these sketches of ancient and modern Paris there is evidence of power on the part of the writer which induces some regret that the sketches did not take the form of a larger and more detailed history. Illness and death prevented this desired consummation. As it is, we have strongly-etched outlines of historical pictures, in which Paris itself has not the charming aspect which is attributed to it by most Frenchmen. In the eyes of the author, this wayward Paris is but an upstart, that became great through mere accident, and formidable through mere turbulent impertinence on one side, and unnecessary praise on the other. The idea pervading the latter portion of the book that to render Paris harmless the seat of government should be removed to some other locality, is not a new one, but it is as impracticable as ever, and not the more likely to be realized because Washington is a Republican seat of government,

while New York is the real capital of the United States. When James the First threatened to transfer his government from London to some provincial town, the Lord Mayor humbly, as it seemed, but boldly, as it was meant, expressed a hope that his Majesty would be good enough not to take the Thames with him. Paris could not, and would not, be resigned to the absence of a sovereign and court. When sovereign and court loved Versailles most, they feigned to love Paris more, and the government was not so much established at the former place as it was carried on at both, and the road which connected them formed a part of the government bureau, where much business was transacted. To a Frenchman all the world lay within those limits, and for the nation, the sun rose in the one place, and, after glorifying the road, set in the other. Even when kings have shaken off the dust of their sandals at Paris, they have abandoned the beautiful capital with reluctance, and lived only in the hope of returning thither, where they were always wanted, and yet not always welcome. As Henri de Valois, exasperated and terrified by the Guises and their partisans, looked back on the metropolis he was abandoning, he thought of the excess of pleasure he had enjoyed there, and exclaimed, "Ungrateful Paris, which I loved as I loved my own wife!"—an exclamation that was not complimentary to the capital, and yet was perfectly true.

Kynance Cove, by W. B. Forfar (J. R. Smith), is a charming and picturesque spot on the southwest coast of Cornwall, and, of course, it offered in the days of smuggling many conveniences and attractions to lawless spirits. The story before us is a foolish and romantic tale laid in that locality, and turning upon smuggling, gypsies, elopements, stolen title-deeds, mysteries, love and revenge. All these ingredients being put into small compass the reader has the combination extremely hot and strong: indeed, as much above proof as any liquor in the smuggler's cave.—*The Conquest gained by Death*, by M. L. (Dublin, Morrow), is a weak and sweet story about the repentance of a certain unprincipled young man named Arthur Clive, who has separated an excellent young heroine from her true lover, and caused much sorrow to all connected with him, especially to his benefactor Lord Henry, the lover of Floretta; but as he cannot obtain Floretta himself, he has determined that Lord Henry shall not have her. Arthur Clive comes to great poverty and lies dying in an Italian hotel; Lord Henry happens to be under the same roof, and forgetting all his own injuries he nurses him and behaves so generously that Clive is penitent and confesses all the evil he has wrought, and undoes it so far as he is able.—*The Story of an Orange Lodge: a Chronicle of Dublin*, by Brother Wagtail (Dublin, McGlashan & Gill), is a lively and good-natured attempt at common sense in the matter of Orange Lodges, and as such may be recommended to the consideration of all whom it may concern. It is not written by one much accustomed to literary composition, but the intention and spirit are excellent.—*Left to the World*, by the Author of 'Lost Lenore', 3 vols. (Maxwell), is a story of two American lads who literally go to seek their fortunes in New York, and it throws a curious light on American life and character; it is very different from English modes of thought and action, but it is by no means to the disadvantage of the sharp enterprising young Yankees, who show a degree of energy, resource and *insouciance* which leads them to ultimate success. The total absence of all sentiment is startling. The mother of one of the boys has been murdered by her drunken husband, who has been duly hanged for his crime; the other is his cousin, who has been brought up with him, and who has a sister and relatives somewhere in America; to look for this mythical needle in a bottle of hay the brother starts for New York, and after awhile he is joined by his cousin who wants to see the world. There are two girls, daughters of the poor murdered woman, who after awhile come up to New York to seek their brother, and their difficulties are narrated at some length. All ends well at last, but the story is written in a crude, bald style of narration which is not likely to please readers accustomed to better forms of composition.

It is not the work of a practised author, and the sins against good taste are many and various.—*Won by Beauty: a Novel*, 3 vols. (Skeet), is a foolish, vulgarly written novel. Mr. Augustus Cavendish marries a young woman of great beauty and of very low social position; his difficulties with his wife, with his mother, with his mother-in-law, are such as might reasonably be expected, but the story is ill constructed, ill written and dull.

We have on our library table, in a compact and beautiful form, a new edition of Mr. Shirley Brooks's *Silver Cord* (Bradbury & Evans),—*Skrimishing*, by the Author of 'Cousin Stella' (Smith & Elder),—*Her Majesty's Mails: a History of the Post Office, and an Industrial Account of its Present Condition*, by W. Lewins (Low),—*Familiar Quotations: being an Attempt to trace to their Source Passages and Phrases in Common Use, chiefly from English Authors; with a Copious Verbal Index* (Trübner),—*System of Modern History. Part I. Rise of the Modern European System*, by S. H. Reynolds, M.A. (Edinburgh, Black),—*Dark Sayings on a Harp, and other Sermons on some of the Dark Questions of Human Life*, by the Rev. Paxton Hood (Jackson & Walford),—*The Phenomena of Radiation as exemplifying the Wisdom and Beneficence of God*, by G. Warington (Skeffington),—*The Four Pillars of Temperance*, by J. W. Kirtan (Partridge),—*Origin of the World, and the Mosaic Creation; or, Genesis reconciled with Geology*, by J. Cobley (Pitman),—and the second and concluding volume of *Historia et Cartularium Monasterii Sancti Petri Gloucestris*, edited by W. H. Hart (Longmans).

LIST OF NEW BOOKS.

Arabian Nights (Routledge), 1 vol. post 8vo. 3/6 cl.
Baker Rev. W. R., Life and Memorials of, by Edmunds, 2/6 cl.
Bellairs's Hardy Ferns, cr. 8vo. 8/6 cl.
Campbell's Essays on Baptismal Regeneration, fo. 8vo. 2/6 cl.
Cassell's Guide to Surrey, illus. cr. 8vo. 1/6 swd.
Collins's Memoirs of the Southern States, 12mo. 3/6 cl.
Dickens's Nicholas Nickleby, Vol. 1, cr. 8vo. 2/6 bds.
Dixon's Millwright and Engineer's Ready-Reckoner, 12mo. 2/6 cl.
Documents from Simancas, Reign of Elizabeth, 1552-1565, 8vo. 7/6
Edwards's Miss Carew, a Novel, 3 vols. post 8vo. 31/6 cl.
Gatty's Aunt Sally's Life, sq. 3/6 cl.
Gilbert's History of the Viceroys of Ireland, 8vo. 16/ cl.
Gray's Psalter adapted to Gregorian Tones, 12mo. 4/ cl.
Hill's Supplementary Exercises to Henry's 1st Latin Book, 2/ cl.
Japp's Three Great Teachers of our Time, Carlyle, &c., cr. 8vo. 8/ cl.
Kerr's Gentleman's House, 2nd edit. enlarged, 8vo. 24/ cl.
Kinneir's Principles of Reform, 8vo. 7/6 cl.
Lady Flavia, by author of 'Lord Lynn's Wife', 3 vols. 31/6 cl.
Lancaster's Studies in Verse, sq. 12mo. 4/6 cl.
Leek The Departed, and other Verses, fo. 8vo. 3/6 cl.
Letters to Friends, cr. 8vo. 4/6 cl.
Notcutt's Handbook of British Plants, 12mo. 3/6 cl.
Pigou's Faith and Practice, Sermons, fo. 8vo. 6/ cl.
Richard's Practical Commentary, Epistles, Part 3, Ephesians, 4/6
Rationalism and Revelation, cr. 8vo. 1/6 swd.
Reidern's History of Utoxiater, post 8vo. 7/6 cl.
Reilly's Map of the Chain of Mount Blanc, 10/
Ritchie's Contributions to Ovarian Physiology, 8vo. 6/ cl.
Ruskin's Seaside and Lilies, fo. 8vo. 3/6 cl.
Rye's England as seen by Foreigners in Days of Elizabeth, 15/ cl.
Sagard's Outlines of Norwegian Grammar, fo. 8vo. 3/ cl.
Saunders's One against the World, 3 vols. post 8vo. 31/6 cl.
Selvaggio, a Tale of Italian Country Life, cr. 8vo. 8/ cl.
Solomon's Tension of the Eyeball, 8vo. 4/ cl.
Stock's Exposition of 1st Epistle of St. John, 8vo. 10/ cl.
Tod's Trout Fishing in the Isle of Man, 12mo. 2/6 cl.
Veil (The Lifted), 12mo. 2/6 cl.
Walpole's Who did it? a Novel, 3 vols. post 8vo. 31/6 cl.
Williams's New York Detective, fo. 8vo. 2/ cl.
Wynn's The Sisters of Glencoe, post 8vo. 3/6 cl.

NEW NATIONAL GALLERY.

THE most important event with regard to the National Gallery that has presented itself for several years past is the grant, by the House of Commons, on Monday night last, of 20,000*l.*, on account, for the purchase of land in the rear of the present edifice. Mr. Cowper, in placing the vote before the House, cogently stated the reasons for enlarging the building in question. There is not room to hang the pictures already possessed by the nation, even although some were placed twenty-two feet from the ground; many are hung at South Kensington, and, although the Royal Academy might remove, there would still not be room enough for the exhibition of all the pictures; these are 750 in number, exclusive of 200 water-colour drawings at South Kensington, and a great number of drawings by Turner. Every year there would be an increase; it is desirable to acquire certain pictures when there is room in which to place them. There are drawings in the British Museum, not exhibited, which, if they were placed with the Italian pictures in Trafalgar Square, would be serviceable to students. There are portraits in the British Museum and pictures at Hamp-

ten Court which it is desirable should be added to the National Gallery. Room should be found for the National Portrait Gallery, although it might remain under trustees distinct from those of the National Gallery. The present building is wholly inadequate for these purposes, and is crowded on certain days. One Whit-Monday there were no fewer than 10,000 persons in the apartments; the ventilation is insufficient for the proper preservation of the works when they are exposed to such numbers as these. The existing edifice was designed rather in subordination to the portico of St. Martin's Church than in its proper character. The site was not large enough; it was possible to acquire land in the rear. The authorities of St. Martin's parish were willing to remove their workhouse, if enabled to rebuild it out of the heart of the town, retaining a casual ward within the parish; the trustees of Archbishop Tenison's Library were willing to surrender the premises and the site of their trust, if another school, equally convenient, were supplied. If these erections were removed, and the site covered by new buildings for the Gallery, the street by which they are now approached would be unnecessary and could be stopped, and its site added to that of the Gallery. The new site would be double that of the entire existing edifice; whatever might be built on it might be according to the wants of the public. No steps had been taken to obtain architectural plans; before any additions were built, a complete plan of the whole design ought to be adopted, so as to obtain a complete work. It would be impossible to obtain what would be satisfactory, without reconstruction of the façade of the National Gallery; either the domes might be removed and a new floor added, or the façade might be brought to the edge of the pavement; the latter would give thirty feet additional space in the depth of the building. It would be necessary to bear in mind the desirableness of exhibiting the pictures at night. The estimate referred to portions of the site of the workhouse, parochial offices and schools, and Archbishop Tenison's Library. Mr. Cowper believed 100,000*l.* would cover the cost of site. Probably next year an estimate for the buildings would be brought forward, when the Government would state its opinion with regard to the design for those buildings. The Royal Academy is now engaged in considering the propriety of erecting a new building for itself on the site of Burlington House.

The vote, which Mr. Cowper expressly stated pledged the House to nothing more than the retention of the Gallery on the present site, was agreed to. Several members very reasonably deprecated any idea of "putting a new face" on the National Gallery, and declared that it could not be made a good and honest building without entire reconstruction.

A Gothic design offers many advantages in its flexibility, openness to additional structures, variety of sky-line, avowal of chimneys, roofs, and skylights, freedom from prejudices with regard to windows in side walls, variety of decorative features, receptivity of colour;—or, if that element be not adopted, —the security it offers for richness of effect and light and shade, by means of broken surfaces and carvings. With regard to the last, this style has the important advantage that at almost all times of the day and positions of the sun its sculptured decorations, and pierced work—if this be employed—are potent as decorative features, while, if the sun be obscured, their varied surfaces alone prevent a building from being monotonous. Those who have seen the town halls of the Low Countries and the palaces of Venice know how these elements may be employed, and how independent is the style of any one of them.

The thing not to be desired is such as that now approaching completion in St. James's Park, for the Foreign and Indian Offices,—a work of the "Anglo-Italian style," lacking spirit of outline and richness of surface, meaningless in its decorations, monotonous, or nearly so, in its windows,—we believe there are two patterns for the window-casings,—and as weak in its aspect as might be expected as the result of compromises on every side. Rather than such as this, let us have a National Gallery of mere brick—a great box with holes in

it; let us build honestly if we cannot do so beautifully; by all means avoid doing so in an effeminate manner, after the Anglo-Italian fashion.

It may be worth while to state, that it is believed to be the intention of the advisers of the Government to counsel the addition to the National Gallery, in the first instance, of three parallel galleries (having courts between them), to be erected on the new site, to stand at right angles to the present structure, and to be connected at the ends most removed from the latter by a fourth gallery, having a front in Hemming's Row.

THE GARVAGH RAPHAEL.

A small, but well-known, 'Holy Family,' by Raphael, has been secured for the National Gallery, at the sum of 9,000*l.* The amount of this payment is not drawn from the ordinary grant voted by Parliament for the purchase of pictures, but from a re-voting of certain sums that had remained unexpended at the close of several financial years, and had unavoidably disappeared. It seems that, by a recent regulation of the Treasury, all sums which have been voted in Parliament for a particular year, and have not actually been spent, shall, or whatever remains of them, at the termination of that period, revert to the Exchequer. In this manner, at the end of March during three or four successive years, large sums remaining unexpended by the Trustees, both of the National and National Portrait Gallery, have passed away from their control. On the present occasion, fortunately, the Trustees of the National Gallery induced the Government to procure the voting anew of these remainders or savings; and the recently announced appropriation of a great part of them for the purchase of so remarkable a picture is likely to meet with general approbation. The Holy Family now purchased by the National Gallery is on wood, and measures about fourteen inches by eleven inches. It was formerly in the Aldobrandini Palace at Rome, whence it was purchased by Mr. Day, an English artist residing in Rome when the French were in occupation of the city. This picture was exhibited in London privately, with several others of high quality, the greater part of which are already in the National Gallery, between the years 1801 and 1802. At that time Mr. Day valued the Raphael at 1,500*l.*, and he subsequently sold it to Lord Garvagh. The group is composed of three figures, namely, the Madonna, and the infant Saviour with St. John. The Virgin wears a turban, and is a half-length figure, partially seated on a stone pedestal, in front of the pilaster of an arcade. Holding some drapery with one hand, she affords shelter to the perfectly naked infant Saviour, who is giving a carnation flower to the youthful St. John. The Virgin looks tenderly down upon St. John, with his little red cross, and places her left hand encouragingly upon his lamb-skin mantle. The figure of St. John, which occupies the right-hand corner of the picture, and is only seen in half-length, is thoroughly characteristic of the painter. The profile view of the face, with dark, upturned eye and earnest gaze, will be found to occur in many of his best compositions. The Madonna, again, is a most satisfactory example of the simplicity and grace with which Raphael always, in early times, invested her, and exhibits, moreover, just as much of the fullness and ripeness of womanhood as would be consistent with a being of such exalted purity. In his later works it is generally observed that the heads of his Madonnas partake too much of a sensual character, and reproduce more or less the idea of his own mistress, the Fornarina. There is a pleasing gravity about the whole composition and action of this picture; but it is, nevertheless, not deficient in life and energy of movement. Both the size and general effect of the picture may be readily seen, by the bold but faithful engraving given in Mr. D'Agincourt's valuable work on the history of painting, plate 184. The original French edition, however, is the best for reference, as in the English translation, with plates by Carrattoni, the size is diminished (notwithstanding which the text states that "the engraving of the plate is traced from the original"), and the characters both of the form of limbs and expression

of the faces have been injuriously perverted. The picture belongs apparently to Raphael's Roman period, and may have been executed between the years 1508 and 1512; at all events, after he had completed the 'Belle Jardinière,' now in the Louvre; perhaps whilst the room of the 'Segnatura' was in hand, and certainly before the completion of the 'Heliodorus.'

A CAUTION TO ELEPHANT-HUNTERS IN ABYSSINIA.

Bekesbourne, June 20, 1865.

THE *Athenæum* of last week announces the projected expedition to Abyssinia of the Comte de Moynier, "for the purpose of forming trading stations at Halai, near Port Adulis, in the Red Sea, and Mount Taranta," as the steep ascent to Halai is called. It is stated that the members of the expedition will "go out well armed for their own safety, and will maintain a sort of military organization amongst themselves; and as elephants and other noble game abound in the neighbourhood of the proposed settlement, a sporting element has been added to the commercial one." Compensations are sought for the expedition, and the projector "takes care to inform the public that the climate of Mount Taranta is temperate and healthy, and that it is not within the territories of King Theodore, who puts Europeans in irons."

I may be allowed to remark, however, that this last assertion requires some qualification, as will appear from the following extract from my recently published pamphlet, 'The British Captives in Abyssinia':—

"In December, 1859, Captain de Russel, of the French Navy, landed at Zulla (the ancient Adulia), near Massowah, and proceeded into the interior. The professed object of this mission was purely scientific, Captain de Russel being accompanied by no less than fourteen savants! At bottom it proved to be a political mission to the 'Emperor' Negusye. The cause of this mission was a letter said to have been addressed by Negusye to the Emperor Napoleon, offering to cede to him the Bay of Adulis (Annesley Bay) and the Island of Dissee (Valentia Island, the ancient Orine) at its entrance, in consideration of French troops being sent to aid Negusye in acquiring full possession of Tigre. The Paris newspapers said at the time, '*la mission a parfaitement réussi*,' the French envoy having proceeded as far as Gondar (Theodore's capital!), where he had an interview with the 'Emperor' Negusye. The fact is, however, that the mission was unable to penetrate further than Halai, the frontier town, where Mgr. de Jacobis continued to reside after his banishment, at which place Captain de Russel awaited Negusye's arrival. But the latter was prevented from joining him by Theodore's troops, who even came as far as Halai, where they made the French envoy and his companions prisoners, allowing them to remain in Mgr. de Jacobis's house, under the latter's pledge that they should not leave it till the Emperor Theodore's pleasure should be known. Captain de Russel and his party escaped, however, during the night of the 5th of February, 1860, and returned in safety on board their vessel; whilst Mgr. de Jacobis was imprisoned and fined for having allowed them to escape, and died soon afterwards from the ill treatment he sustained."—Pp. 19, 20.

Whether, therefore, the site of the proposed settlement be within Theodore's dominions or not—which will depend on whether or not Tigre be recognized by the French as a separate kingdom—it is quite certain that the Abyssinian monarch can and does "put Europeans in irons" even at Halai.

The statement that the climate of the locality in question is temperate and healthy is unquestionable. This is the natural consequence of the great elevation of the spot, which, at a distance of only twelve and a half geographical miles in a direct line from the sea-coast near Adulis, is upwards of 8,400 feet above the ocean. But though admirably adapted for a trading station, and perhaps even more so for a military one, it may be questioned whether elephants and other noble game abound in the neighbourhood of the proposed settlement, on account of the great elevation of the place itself,

and of the absence of wood and water in the narrow belt of desert country between the high tableland and the sea-shore.

If the Comte de Moynier and his adventurous companions desire to shoot elephants at no great distance from the coast, they had better follow in the steps of the Greek Eumenes, who was sent by King Ptolemy Philadelphus to hunt elephants on the shores of the Red Sea, and founded the city of Ptolemais near the hunting-grounds of the elephants; whence it obtained its distinguishing name of Ptolemais Theron, or Epitheras, as Pliny has it.

The remains of Ptolemais Theron, at Akik Sahir, in 18° 15' N. lat., at a short distance to the south of Sawakin, were pointed out by me seven years ago in the *Athenæum* (No. 1604, July 24, 1858, p. 112). The Comte de Moynier might find good sport there at the present day, as Eumenes did upwards of 2,000 years ago.

It would, however, hardly be safe to follow altogether the example of the wily Greek, who, according to the relation of Artemidorus of Ephesus, as preserved by Strabo, "inclosed, without the knowledge of the inhabitants, a kind of peninsula with a ditch and wall; and by his courteous address gained over those who were inclined to obstruct the work, and instead of enemies made them his friends." For, as that part of the coast now belongs to Egypt, it having, only within the present year, been made over by Sultan Abdul Aziz to Ismail Pasha, the Comte de Moynier and his companions, if they should attempt to form their contemplated settlement, might find themselves exposed to treatment similar to that experienced by the Comte du Buisson and his party in the course of last year, as is thus narrated in my pamphlet already cited:—

"A body of fifty or sixty drilled soldiers, of various European nations, with several officers, under the command of a certain Comte du Buisson, a French subject, and formerly a general in the Neapolitan service, arrived at Khartum towards the end of 1863, with the intention of forming a colony in the debatable country of Bogos, rendered memorable by the visits of Consuls Plowden and Cameron in 1854 and 1863. M. du Buisson received at first every assistance from the Egyptian authorities, enlisted several hundred Nubians, and was escorted from Kassalah, as far as the district of Barea, by a body of 200 Egyptian soldiers. But he having decided on remaining in Barea instead of proceeding to Bogos, the Mudir of Taka sent 700 men to dislodge him and bring him back to Kassalah, whence he returned to Egypt about the middle of last year. On his arrival there, M. du Buisson lodged at the French Consulate a claim against the Government of Egypt for two millions of francs, as damages for the murder of some of his men and the dispersion of the remainder, through the instrumentality of that Government; in consequence of which demand, an expedition was despatched to Khartum and Kassalah by the French Consul-General at Alexandria, for the purpose of investigating the matter on the spot. The result of this mission is not yet known."—*The British Captives in Abyssinia*, p. 50.

There can be little doubt that both the Emperor of Abyssinia and the Viceroy of Egypt would gladly witness the formation of commercial establishments within their respective dominions; but neither the one nor the other can reasonably be expected to permit settlements made by a body of Europeans well armed and under a sort of military organization.

CHARLES BEKE.

A BUDGET OF PARADOXES. (No. XXVI. 1850.)

The Problem of squaring the circle solved; or, the circumference and area of the circle discovered. By James Smith. London, 1850, 8vo.
On the relations of a square inscribed in a circle. Read at the British Association, Sept. 1850, published in the Liverpool Courier Oct. 8, 1850, and reprinted in broadsheet.

The question: Are there any commensurable relations between a circle and other Geometrical figures? Answered by a member of the British Association... London, 1850, 8vo.—[This has been translated into French by M. Armand Grange, Bordeaux, 1853, 8vo.] The Quadrature of the Circle. Correspondence between an eminent mathematician and James Smith, Esq.,

(Member of the Mersey Docks and Harbour Board). London, 1861, 8vo. (pp. 200).
Letter to the British Association... by James Smith, Esq. Liverpool, 1861, 8vo.
Letter to the British Association... by James Smith, Esq. Liverpool, 1862, 8vo.—[These letters the author promised to continue.]
A Nut to crack for the readers of Professor De Morgan's 'Budget of Paradoxes.' By James Smith, Esq. Liverpool, 1863, 8vo.

Paper read at the Liverpool Literary and Philosophical Society, reported in the Liverpool Daily Courier, Jan. 25, 1864. Reprinted as a pamphlet.
The Quadrature of the circle, or the true ratio between the diameter and circumference geometrically and mathematically demonstrated. By James Smith, Esq. Liverpool, 1865, 8vo.

Mr. James Smith will, I have no doubt, be the most unclesired circle-squarer of our day. He will not owe this distinction to his being an influential and respected member of the commercial world of Liverpool, even though the power of publishing which his means give him should induce him to issue a whole library upon one paradox. Neither will he owe it to the pains taken with him by a mathematician, who corresponded with him until the joint letters filled an octavo volume. Neither will he owe it to the notice taken of him by Sir William Hamilton, of Dublin, who refuted him in a manner intelligible to an ordinary student of Euclid, which refutation he calls a remarkable paradox easily explainable, but without explaining it. What he will owe it to I proceed to show.

Until the publication of the 'Nut to Crack' Mr. James Smith stood among circle-squarers in general. I might have treated him with ridicule, as I have done others; and he says that he does not doubt he shall come in for his share at the tail end of my budget. But I can make a better job of him than so, as Locke would have phrased it: he is such a very striking example of something I have said on the use of logic that I prefer to make an example of his writings. On one point indeed he well deserves the scutcheon, if not the horrible flagellum. He tells me that he will bring his solution to me in such a form as shall compel me to admit it as *un fait accompli* [une *faute accomplie*?] or leave myself open to the humiliating charge of mathematical ignorance and folly. He has also honoured me with some private letters. In the first of these he gives me a "piece of information," after which he cannot imagine that I, "as an honest mathematician," can possibly have the slightest hesitation in admitting his solution. There is a tolerable reservoir of modest assurance in a man who writes to a perfect stranger with what he takes for an argument, and gives an oblique threat of imputation of dishonesty in case the argument be not admitted without hesitation; not to speak of the minor charges of ignorance and folly. All this is blind self-confidence, without mixture of malicious meaning; and I rather like it: it makes me understand how Sam Johnson came to say of his old friend Mrs. Cobb,—"I love Moll Cobb for her impudence." I have now done with my friend's *suaviter in modo*, and proceed to his *fortiter in re*: I shall show that he has convicted himself of ignorance and folly, with an honesty and candour worthy of a better value of π .

Mr. Smith's method of proving that every circle is $3\frac{1}{2}$ diameters is to assume that it is so,—if you dislike the term datum, then, by hypothesis, let 8 circumferences of a circle be exactly equal to 25 diameters,—and then to show that every other supposition is thereby made absurd. The right to this assumption is enforced in the 'Nut' by the following analogy:—

"I think you (!) will not dare (!) to dispute my right to this hypothesis, when I can prove by means of it that every other value of π will lead to the grossest absurdities; unless indeed, you are prepared to dispute the right of Euclid to adopt a false line hypothetically for the purpose of a 'reductio ad absurdum' demonstration, in pure geometry.

Euclid assumes what he wants to *disprove*, and shows that his *assumption* leads to absurdity, and so *upsets itself*. Mr. Smith assumes what he wants to *prove*, and shows that his *assumption* makes other *propositions* lead to absurdity. This is enough for all who can reason. Mr. James Smith cannot be argued with; he has the whip hand of all the thinkers in the world. Montucla would have said of Mr. Smith what he said of the gentleman who squared his circle by giving 50 and

49 the same square root, *Il a perdu le droit d'être frappé de l'évidence*.

It is Mr. Smith's habit, when he finds a conclusion agreeing with its own assumption, to regard that agreement as proof of the assumption. The following is the "piece of information" which will settle me, if I be honest. Assuming π to be $3\frac{1}{2}$, he finds out by working instance after instance that the mean proportional between one-fifth of the area and one-fifth of eight is the radius. That is,

$$\text{if } \pi = \frac{25}{8}, \sqrt{\left(\frac{\pi^2}{5} \cdot \frac{8}{5}\right)} = r.$$

This "remarkable general principle" may fail to establish Mr. Smith's quadrature, even in an honest mind, if that mind should happen to know that, a and b being any two numbers; whatever, we need only assume—

$$\pi = \frac{a^2}{b}, \text{ to get at } \sqrt{\left(\frac{\pi^2}{a} \cdot \frac{b}{a}\right)} = r.$$

We naturally ask what sort of glimmer can Mr. Smith have of the subject which he professes to treat? On this point he has given satisfactory information. I had mentioned the old problem of finding two mean proportionals, as a preliminary to the duplication of the cube. On this mention Mr. Smith writes as follows. I put a few words in capitals; and I write rq for the sign of the square root, which embarrasses small type:—

"This establishes the following *infallible* rule, for finding two mean proportionals of EQUAL VALUE, and is more than a preliminary, to the famous old problem of 'Squaring the circle.' Let any finite number, say 20, and its fourth part $= \frac{1}{4}(20) = 5$, be given numbers. Then $rq(20 \times 5) = rq 100 = 10$, is their mean proportional. Let this be a given mean proportional to FIND ANOTHER MEAN PROPORTIONAL OF EQUAL VALUE. Then $20 \times \frac{5}{4} = 20 \times \frac{8125}{4} = 20 \times 78125 = 15625$ will be the first number; as $25:16::rq 20:rq 8192$; and $(rq 8192)^2 \times \frac{5}{4} = 8192 \times 78125 = 64$ will be the second number; therefore $rq(15625 \times 64) = rq 100 = 10$, is the required mean proportional.... Now, my good Sir, however competent you may be to prove every man a fool [not every man, Mr. Smith! only some; pray learn logical quantification] who now thinks, or in times gone by has thought, the 'Squaring of the circle' a possibility; I doubt, and, upon the evidence afforded by your Budget, I cannot help doubting, whether you were ever before competent to find two mean proportionals by my *unique method*."—(Nut, pp. 47, 48.) [That I never was, I solemnly declare!]

All readers can be made to see the following exposure. When 5 and 20 are given, x is a mean proportional when in 5, x , 20, 5 is to x as x to 20. And x must be 10. But x and y are two mean proportionals when in 5, x , y , 20, x is a mean proportional between 5 and y , and y is a mean proportional between x and 20. And these means are $x = 5\sqrt[3]{4}$, $y = 5\sqrt[3]{16}$. But Mr. Smith finds one mean, finds it *again* in a roundabout way, and produces 10 and 10 as the two (equal!) means, in solution of the "famous old problem." This is enough: if more were wanted, there is more where this came from. Let it not be forgotten that Mr. Smith has found a translator abroad, two, perhaps three, followers at home, and—most surprising of all—a real mathematician to try to set him right. And this mathematician did not discover the character of the subsoil of the land he was trying to cultivate, until a goodly octavo volume of letters had passed and repassed. I have noticed, in more quarters than one, an apparent want of perception of the full amount of Mr. Smith's ignorance: persons who have not been in contact with the non-geometrical circle-squarers have a kind of doubt as to whether anybody can carry things so far. But I am an "old bird" as Mr. Smith himself calls me; a Simorg, an "all-knowing Bird of Ages" in matters of cyclometry.

The curious phenomena of thought here exhibited illustrate, as above said, a remark I have long ago made on the effect of proper study of logic. Most persons reason well enough on matter to which they are accustomed, and in terms with which they are familiar. But in unaccustomed matter, and with use of strange terms, few except those who are practised in the abstractions of pure logic can be tolerably sure to keep their feet. And one of the reasons is easily stated: terms which are not quite familiar partake of the vagueness of the X and Y on which the student of logic learns to see

the formal force of a proposition independently of its material elements.

I make the following quotation from my fourth paper on logic in the *Cambridge Transactions*:—

"The uncultivated reason proceeds by a process almost entirely material. Though the necessary law of thought must determine the conclusion of the ploughboy as much as that of Aristotle himself, the ploughboy's conclusion will only be tolerably sure when the matter of it is such as comes within his usual cognizance. He knows that geese being all birds does not make all birds geese, but mainly because there are ducks, chickens, partridges, &c. A beginner in geometry, when asked what follows from 'Every A is B,' answers 'Every B is A.' That is, the necessary laws of thought, except in minds which have examined their tools, are not very sure to work correct conclusions except upon familiar matter. . . . As the cultivation of the individual increases, the laws of thought which are of most usual application are applied to familiar matter with tolerable safety. But difficulty and risk of error make a new appearance with a new subject; and this, in most cases, until new subjects are familiar things, unusual matter common, untried nomenclature habitual; that is, until it is a habit to be occupied upon a novelty. It is observed that many persons reason well in some things and badly in others; and this is attributed to the consequence of employing the mind too much upon one or another subject. But those who know the truth of the preceding remarks will not have far to seek for what is often, perhaps most often, the true reason. . . . I maintain that logic tends to make the power of reason over the material and unfamiliar more nearly equal to the power over the usual and familiar than it would otherwise be. The second is increased; but the first is almost created."

Mr. James Smith, by bringing ignorance, folly, and dishonesty into contact with my name, in the way of conditional insinuation, has done me a good turn: he has given me right to a freedom of personal remark which I might have declined to take in the case of a person who is useful and respected in matters which he understands. He is a glaring instance of the truth of the observations quoted above. I will answer for it that, at the Mersey Dock Board, he never dreams of proving that the balance at the banker's is larger than that in the book by assuming that the larger sum is there, and then proving that the other supposition—the smaller balance—is, upon that assumption, an absurdity. He never says to another director, How can you dare to refuse me a right to assume the larger balance, when you yourself, the other day, said, Suppose, for argument's sake, we had 80,000*l.* at the banker's, though you knew the book only showed 30,000*l.*? This is the way in which he has supported his geometrical paradox by Euclid's example: and this is not the way he reasons at the board; I know it by the character of him as a man of business which has reached my ears from several quarters. But in geometry and rational arithmetic he is a smatterer, though expert at computation; at the board he is a trained man of business. The language of geometry is so new to him that he does not know what is meant by "two mean proportionals"; but all the phrases of commerce are rooted in his mind. He is most unreasonably booked in the history of the squaring of the circle, as the speculator who took a right to assume a proposition for the destruction of other propositions, on the express ground that Euclid assumes a proposition to show that it destroys itself: which is as if the curate should demand permission to throttle the squire because St. Patrick drove the vermin to suicide to save themselves from slaughter. He is conspicuous as the speculator who, more visibly than almost any other known to history, reasoned in a circle by way of reasoning on a circle. But what I have chiefly to do with is the force of instance which he has lent to my assertion that men who have not had real training in pure logic are unsafe reasoners in matter which is not familiar. It is hard to get first-rate examples of this, because there are few who find the way to the printer until practice and reflection have given security against the grossest slips. I cannot but think that his case will lead many to take what I have said into consideration, among those who are competent to think of the great mental disciplines. To this end I should desire him to continue his efforts, to amplify and develop his great principle, that of proving a proposition by assuming it and taking as confirmation every consequence that does not contradict the assumption.

Since my Budget commenced, Mr. Smith has written me notes: the portion which I have preserved—I suppose several have been mislaid—

makes a hundred and seven pages of note-paper, closely written. To all this I have not answered one word: but I think I cannot have read fewer than forty pages. In the last letter the writer informs me that he will not write at greater length until I have given him an answer, according to the "rules of good society." Did I not know that for every inch I wrote back he would return an ell? Surely in vain the net is spread in the eyes of anything that hath a wing. There were several good excuses for not writing to Mr. J. Smith: I will mention five. First, I distinctly announced at the beginning of this Budget that I would not communicate with squarers of the circle. Secondly, any answer I might choose to give might with perfect propriety be reserved for this article; had the imputation of incivility been made after the first note, I should immediately have replied to this effect: but I presumed it was quite understood. Thirdly, Mr. Smith, by his publication of E. M.'s letters against the wish of the writer, had put himself out of the pale of correspondence. Fourthly, he had also gone beyond the rules of good society in sending letter after letter to a person who had shown by his silence an intention to avoid correspondence. Fifthly, these same rules of good society are contrived to be flexible or frangible in extreme cases: otherwise there would be no living under them; and good society would be bad. Father Aldrovand has laid down the necessary distinction—"I tell thee, thou foolish Fleming, the text speaketh but of promises made unto Christians, and there is in the rubric a special exemption of such as are made to Welchmen." There is also a rubric to the rules of good society; and squarers of the circle are among those whom there is special permission not to answer: they are the wild Welchmen of geometry, who are always assailing, but never taking, the Garde Douleureuse of the circle. "At this commentary," proceeds the story, "the Fleming grinned so broadly as to show his whole case of broad strong white teeth." I know not whether the Welchman would have done the like, but I hope Mr. James Smith will; and I hope he has as good a case to show as Wilkin Flammock. For I wish him long life and long health, and should be very glad to see so much energy employed in a productive way. I hope he wishes me the same: if not, I will give him what all his judicious friends will think a good reason for doing so. His pamphlets and letters are all tied up together, and will form a curious lot when death or cessation of power to forage among bookshelves shall bring my little library to the hammer. And this time may not be far off: for I was X years old in A.D. X²; not 4 in A.D. 16, nor 5 in A.D. 25, but still in one case under that law. And now I have made my own age a problem of quadrature, and Mr. J. Smith may solve it. But I protest against his method of assuming a result, and making itself prove itself: he might in this way, as sure as eggs is eggs (a corruption of X is X), make me 1,864 years old, which is a great deal too much.

April 5, 1864.—Mr. Smith continues to write me long letters, to which he hints that I am to answer. In his last, of 31 closely written sides of note-paper, he informs me, with reference to my obstinate silence, that though I think myself and am thought by others to be a mathematical Goliath, I have resolved to play the mathematical snail, and keep within my shell. A mathematical snail! This cannot be the thing so called which regulates the striking of a clock; for it would mean that I am to make Mr. Smith sound the true time of day, which I would by no means undertake upon a clock that gains 19 seconds odd in every hour by false quadrature. But he ventures to tell me that pebbles from the sling of simple truth and common sense will ultimately crack my shell, and put me *hors de combat*. The confusion of images is amusing: Goliath turning himself into a snail to avoid $\pi=3\frac{1}{2}$ and James Smith, Esq., of the Mersey Dock Board; and put *hors de combat*—which should have been *cache*—by pebbles from a sling. If Goliath had crept into a snail-shell, David would have cracked the Philistine with his foot. There is something like modesty in the implication that the crack-shell pebble has not yet taken effect; it might have been thought that the slinger would by this time have been singing—

And thrice [and one-eighth] I routed all my foes,
And thrice [and one-eighth] I slew the slain.
But he promises to give the public his nut-cracker if I do not, before the Budget is concluded, "unravel" the paradox, which is the mathematico-geometrical nut he has given me to crack. Mr. Smith is a crack man: he will crack his own nut; he will crack my shell; in the mean time he cracks himself up. Heaven send he do not crack himself into lateral contiguity with himself.

A. DE MORGAN.

OUR WEEKLY GOSSIP.

AN author of whom we lately gave a brief notice writes us a letter about six times as long as the notice, and requests us to insert it. The substance of the letter is that he differs from us, and that he is prepared to show what he takes to be sufficient reason for his difference. If we were to insert his letter, we must answer it: this would bring on a second letter, and so on *ad infinitum*, in half of which time our readers would have abandoned us in despair. All the world knows quite well, or takes for granted, that author differs from critic as much as critic from author: on the principle that it is as far from A to B as it is from B to A. It is practically impossible to open our columns to reviews of reviews by the reviewed. Except when charged with mis-statement of fact relative to the book itself, any notice we may give must be final. This we think is tacitly demanded of us by the bulk of our readers, who would not endure such a plethora of small controversies as would be inflicted upon them if all who choose—that is, the larger half—of those whom we criticize were admitted into our columns to reply. Such turn about, they would say, is not fair play to us.

Mr. Thomas Baines, the author of 'Travels in South-Western Africa,' and well known as an artist-explorer of the interior of Africa, has just returned to England, bringing with him a great store of sketches of scenery and natives, the results of seven years' work.

The National Portrait Gallery has been enriched with a fine portrait of Thomas Campbell the poet, one of Lawrence's most effective heads, presented by the Duke of Buccleuch. It was painted for the poet's friend Mr. James Thompson, of Clitheroe, and is well known through various engravings. A portrait of Father Mathew, painted by Leahy, at Cork, in 1846, has been added to the collection, and also a very pleasing portrait of Queen Mary, the Consort of William of Orange. She is not represented in the usual stiff and formal costume of coronation robes, with stomacher and shoulder-knots strapped over with diamonds, but in a graceful blue satin dress, with crimson and ermine mantle disposed round the figure in Wis-sing's best taste. The crown and sceptre at the side denote the period to be that of her having attained sovereignty. A small ugly picture of Peter-Martyr Vermilius will also find interest with those who devote particular attention to the history of the Reformation in England during the reign of Edward the Sixth. The full-length portrait of Jeremy Bentham, although the acquisition has long been announced, has not yet been exhibited to the public.

We are requested to state that on and after July 1st, the National Portrait Gallery will be open to the public, three days in the week; namely, on Mondays, Wednesdays and Saturdays. During the months of July and August the Gallery will be open from 10 to 6; and during September from 10 to 5. From October 1st to April 1st the Gallery will be closed at 4 o'clock.

Mr. Bruce stated in the House of Commons on Tuesday last, that he hoped the result of inquiries undertaken by order of Parliament with reference to Endowed Grammar Schools would be published before the end of the session.

We are happy to announce that, under the patronage of the Prince of Wales, a "Sanskrit Text Society" has been founded, "for the purpose of publishing important Sanskrit works belonging to the ancient and mediæval literature of India." The President of the Society is the Duc

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d'Aumale; its Vice-Presidents are the Belgian Minister, M. Van de Weyer, and Lord Dufferin and Claneboye. Its Honorary Secretary is M. Octave Delepierre, and its principal editor Prof. Th. Goldstücker. Amongst its members we find the names of the Bishop of Oxford, Sir John Acton, Bart. M.P., Col. Balfour, C.B., Sir T. E. Colebrooke, Bart. M.P., Sir Francis H. Goldsmid, Bart. M.P., Sir John Peter Grant, K.C.B., Alex. J. B. Beresford Hope, Esq., Prof. Dadabhai Naoroji, Sir Thomas Erskine Perry, Esq., Baron Lionel de Rothschild, M.P., Sir John Simeon, Bart., and William Stirling, Esq. M.P. The first meeting of the Society was held on the 19th inst., at the residence of the Belgian Minister, M. Van de Weyer; when, after some introductory words by the Duc d'Aumale, Prof. Goldstücker expressed his views of the objects of the Society and its mode of operation. After a discussion which ensued, the Society elected a Managing Committee and a Treasurer. The activity of the Society, we understand, will begin forthwith; and it is to be hoped that it will prove a powerful support of Sanskrit studies in this country.

A new novel in three volumes, by Berthold Auerbach, 'Auf der Höhe,' has just left the press, and is looked forward to by the friends of German literature with high expectations.

M. Francisque-Michel is preparing for the press a 'Histoire du Commerce et de la Navigation à Bordeaux, principalement sous l'Administration Anglaise.' This work will be published under the auspices of the Chamber of Commerce and the Municipal Council of Bordeaux.

It is proposed in Liverpool to erect a bridge across the Mersey from Canning Street to Birkenhead.

If not previously carried off by something else we shall certainly die of syllogisms. To make a syllogism to prove that "the head of a man is the head of an animal" is the "simplest possible thing to do." "Is not the following a perfect syllogism?"—"Man is an animal: the head of a man is the head of a man: therefore the head of a man is the head of an animal." "If the above is not correct," our Correspondent would be "glad to be informed where it is wrong." We can but refer him to any book on logic, as to the meaning of the word *syllogism*. Our Correspondent's second premise, when the emphases are placed as follows, "The head of a man is the head of a man," is not without use in illustrating the very obvious conclusion: but there is no syllogism. How are we to close this subject? We can but cross the scent with another. What if our ingenious correspondents should take up the following. Every believer is an unbeliever: proved thus. It is clear that half a believer is half an unbeliever; double both sides of this equation, and the theorem follows at once. We shall not insert any refutations for six months: nor then, except upon certificates that the refuters have read algebra up to simple equations.

Messrs. Elliot & Fry have issued two photographs of Mr. Thomas Carlyle—one for an album, the other mounted for framing. The second picture is a gem of characterization.

In George Wingrove Cooke, literature has lost a useful servant. His 'History of Party,' with many faults, is a book of considerable merit; and the same may be said of his other historical essays—the 'Memoirs of Bolingbroke,' the 'Life of Shaftesbury.' But his chief works were his travels; the 'Conquest and Colonization of North Africa,' 'Inside Sebastopol,' and 'China and Lower Bengal.' The last-named work was the best account of China published up to the date of its appearance. Mr. Cooke had been sent out as commissioner by the *Times*,—in which his lively and pictorial letters were much admired. A few legal works of no great importance (such as the 'Law of Defamation,' and the 'Law of Copyhold Enfranchisement') complete the list of his writings. Of late years, Mr. Cooke held an appointment in the Copyhold and Enclosure Office.

It is probable that the plan of conveying passengers in a closed tunnel by atmospheric pressure—which, by the way, was much laughed at about

thirty years since when something of the sort was primarily proposed, with Brighton for a terminus—will be carried into effect between the Waterloo Terminus of the South-Western Railway and Whitehall, at Great Scotland Yard. The Bill for making the pneumatic railway has passed the Commons, is not opposed in the Lords, and will probably obtain the assent of the Crown. The novel line is to pass under the Thames in an iron tube, a channel for which will be dredged in the bed of the river, encased in concrete cement. At the ends of the tube so protected brickwork will take the place of concrete.

A very important addition has just been made to the collections of natural history preserved in the new University Museum at Oxford, the whole of the zoological collections, formed with vast care by the late Dr. Burchell, in Southern Africa and the interior of Brazil, having been presented to the University by his surviving sister, as a mark of respect for the honorary degree of D.C.L. conferred on her brother by the University in recognition of his merits as one of the most scientific of modern travellers. The collections of plants formed in these countries by Dr. Burchell have, in like manner, been presented to the Herbarium and Museum at Kew, and constitute one of the most important series of African and Brazilian plants ever collected, every specimen, both of plants and animals, to the extent of many thousands (e.g., 135,000 plants, nearly 20,000 insects, &c.), having been labelled with the utmost precision on the spot, with the date and locality, observations of economy, &c., to so minute an extent that even the hour of capture is noticed in cases of more especial interest. Thus, in a geographical point of view, the collections are invaluable. A very interesting collection of implements and dresses has also been added to the donation to Oxford.

In our last number we informed our readers that Mr. Donaldson had retired from University College, of which he had become "Eremitus" Professor. It is due to him to state that, though retired, he is not so retired as that amounts to. Still less do we mean to give a darker hint. He is now Professor Emeritus, by desert, not Eremitus, which, if the word existed at all, might mean *deserted*.

Mr. Mill's announcement of his willingness to submit to everlasting perdition rather than call any Deity good who is not what the word means, is making no small sensation. The *Record* calls it Satanic; the *Spectator* does not concur: the Bishop of St. David's and Mr. Maurice, in letters to the *Spectator*, decidedly approve. The Bishop calls it Christian morality; Mr. Maurice accepts it unreservedly. These are strange signs of the times: but not the only ones. The Duke of Wellington has written a letter, the plain English of which reminds us of his father, to inform his tenants that their votes are not his, but theirs, as trusts to be exercised for public good. There are those who will give this the same name which the *Record* gives Mr. Mill. "My dear Satan!" said a friend here on earth, "you have a very bad name: don't you think a little character would be a good dodge? all your most useful servants keep a shred or two."—"My dear fellow," said the Wicked One, "never doubt my being up to my business: I worked hard for the character I have got, knowing that, when it was well established, it would always be a trump card to attribute anything good to myself."

A bust of Cobden is to be placed in the Guildhall, London.

The Report of the Irish Fishery Commissioners for 1864 recently presented to Parliament states, that there were employed during the past year on the Irish coast 9,300 vessels with 37,416 men and 3,530 boys. The herring fishery on the east coast of Ireland in 1864 was even more productive than during the remarkably prosperous season of 1863. The Report conveys the gratifying information that oyster culture is now engaging considerable attention in Ireland. During the past year sixteen licences were granted, embracing an area of 3,821 acres of foreshore for private beds. It has been ascertained that a large extent of the coast of Ireland is available for the cultivation of oysters.

M. Victor Cousin has offered to the Academy of

Moral and Political Sciences, in the Institute of France, the foundation of a triennial prize of three thousand francs for the best essay on a question appertaining to the history of the Philosophy of the Ancients,—the subjects to be selected by the philosophical section of the Academy. M. Cousin's offer has been accepted, and the necessary steps have been taken to legalize the foundation of the prize.

What is Fame? The other day in looking over a set of the Icelandic newspaper *Islandingsur*, published at Reykjavik, the modern capital, we were struck with the frequent recurrence of the name of Charles Dickens, both as the subject of a short biography and as the author of several tales translated in the "*feuilleton*" (for that French fashion has penetrated to Iceland), for the amusement of family circles at the winter firesides of "ultima Thule." Alas! not one of the tales turned out to be by the "real Simon Pure"—they were all apparently extracts from *Household Words* or *All the Year Round*, which bore no author's name, and were thence assumed to belong to the ubiquitous editor whose name appears at the top of every alternate page. There are reviews of books in the *Islandingsur*, some of which are amusing. One is of the 'Registur yfir Bokasafn hins lærda skóla í Reykjavik,' or 'Catalogue of the Library of the Grammar School of Reykjavik,' by Jón Arnason, the librarian, the learned collector of Icelandic popular tales and traditions—of which, by-the-by, there appears unfortunately to be a superabundant supply of the usual light class and character. The reviewer is very severe on the great deficiency of Icelandic books in the principal Icelandic library, and complains especially that it does not contain a single Icelandic newspaper, the utility of preserving which he points out with much sagacity. If his view is correct, there is reason to rejoice that they are preserved somewhere, and that five different sets of newspapers, published at Reykjavik and Akureyri, are to be found in the Catalogue of the British Museum. Another new book is the 'Guide to the English Language,' 'Leidarvisir í Ensri Tungu,' by Odd Gíslason. "It is the first attempt," the reviewer tells us, "to bring out an English grammar for the use of Icelanders," and he thinks that well-to-do peasants who have clever sons cannot make a better investment than to lay out their money on this grammar, the cost of which will be returned to them a thousand fold if they manage properly. He observes, that Englishmen are in the habit not only of coming to Iceland, but of spending a good deal of money there, and thus it will be of advantage to become as well acquainted with them as possible, "the best way to which is to learn the language that they speak." Surely a philological subject was never considered so entirely with an eye to business. The *Islandingsur* contains some original correspondence from England by Eyrikur Magnússon, an Icelandic, who had never been in Denmark, but came direct from the Icelandic to the English capital, where he preached at the Danish chapel in Danish, and published a volume of Arnason's popular tales in English. The entry of Princess Alexandra into London, which he witnessed, was described by him in the *Islandingsur* in the language of the Sagas.

INSTITUTE OF PAINTERS IN WATER COLOURS.—THE THIRTY-FIRST ANNUAL EXHIBITION is NOW OPEN, at their Gallery, 33, Pall Mall (near St. James's Palace), daily, from Nine till Dusk.—Admission, 1s.; Catalogue, 6d.

JAMES FAHEY, Secretary.

BRITISH INSTITUTION, Pall Mall.—THE GALLERY, with a COLLECTION OF PICTURES BY ANCIENT MASTERS and deceased BRITISH ARTISTS, is OPEN DAILY, from Ten till Six.—Admission, 1s.; Catalogue, 6d.

GEORGE NICOL, Secretary.

FRENCH GALLERY, 120, Pall Mall.—THE TWELFTH ANNUAL EXHIBITION OF PICTURES, the Contributions of Artists of the French and Flemish Schools, to which has been added, Rosa Bonheur's New Picture of 'A Family of Deer crossing the Summit of the Long Rocks' (Forest of Fontainebleau), is NOW OPEN.—Admission, 1s.; Catalogue, 6d.

MR. MORREY'S COLLECTION OF MODERN HALF-CLASS PICTURES is ON VIEW at the Royal Exchange Fine Arts Gallery, 24, Cornhill. This Collection contains examples of Rosa Bonheur—Hook, R.A.—Phillips, R.A.—Fribb, R.A.—Roberts, R.A.—Fooler, R.A.—Goodall, R.A.—Cooke, R.A.—Ward, R.A.—Cope, R.A.—Creswick, R.A.—Pickersgill, R.A.—Cooper, R.A.—Leighton, R.A.—Calderson, R.A.—Sant, A.R.A.—Andell, A.R.A.—Frost, A.R.A.—H. O'Neill, A.R.A.—F. Nassmyr—Linnell, sen.—Marks—Miss Nutrie—Yeames—Gale—Gallait—Gérôme—Verboeckhoven—Frère—Duverger, &c.—Admission on presentation of address card.

ROYAL POLYTECHNIC.—Patron, H.R.H. the Prince of Wales.—Wonderful "Proteus," and Professor Pepper, with Burton's Meesa and Medina, at 230 and 8—George Buckland's Musical Entertainment.—King's Lectures—Railway Models, and all the other Scientific Entertainments.—Admission to the whole, One Shilling. Open, 12 to 5, and 7 to 10.

SCIENCE

SOCIETIES.

ROYAL.—June 15.—Gen. Sabine, President, in the chair.—The following papers were read:—'A Description of some Fossil Plants, showing Structure, found in the Lower Coal Seams of Lancashire and Yorkshire,' by Mr. E. W. Binney.—'On Symbolical Expansions, and on the Summation of Series,' by Mr. W. H. L. Russell.—'Description of a Rigid Spectroscope, constructed to ascertain whether the Position of the known and well-defined Lines of a Spectrum are constant while the co-efficient of Terrestrial Gravity under which the Observations are taken is made to vary,' by Mr. J. P. Gassiot.—'Some Observations on Birds, chiefly relating to their Temperature, with Supplementary Additions on their Bones,' by Dr. J. Davy.—'On a Theorem concerning Discriminants,' by Prof. Sylvester.—'On the Chameleon's Retina: a further Contribution to the Minute Anatomy of the Retina of Amphibia and Reptiles,' by Mr. J. W. Hulke.—'On the Fossil Mammals of Australia. Part II. Description of an almost entire Skull of the *Phylacotele carnifer*, Owen, from a Lacustrine Deposit, Darling Downs, Queensland,' by Prof. Owen.—'On the Heating of a Disk by Rapid Rotation in Vacuum,' by Messrs. B. Stewart and P. G. Tait.—'Additional Varieties in Human Myology,' by Mr. J. Wood.—'On the Normal Circulation and Weight of the Atmosphere in the North and South Atlantic Oceans, so far as it can be proved by a steady Meteorological Registration during Five Voyages to India commenced at the same Date,' by Capt. H. Toynbee.—'On the Sextactic Points of a Plane Curve,' by Mr. W. Spottiswoode.—'Products of the Destructive Distillation of the Sulphobenzolates. No. I. Preparation of Sulpho-Benzolic Acid. Purification of the Benzol,' by Dr. Stenhouse.—'On the Anatomy and Physiology of the Nematoid Parasitic and Free, with Observations on their Zoological Position and Affinities to the Echinoderms,' by Mr. H. C. Bastian.—'On the Development of Striated Muscular Fibre,' by Dr. W. Fox.—'An Account of the Base Observations made at Kew Observatory with the Pendulums to be used in the Indian Trigonometrical Survey,' by Messrs. B. Stewart and B. Loewy.—'Researches on the Structure, Physiology, and Development of *Antedon* (*Comatula*, Lam.) *rosaceus*,' by Dr. Carpenter.—'A Report embracing an Inquiry as to the possibility of restoring the Life of Warm-blooded Animals in certain Cases where the Respiration, the Circulation, and the Ordinary Manifestations of Organic Motion are exhausted or have ceased. Parts I. II.,' by Dr. B. W. Richardson.

ASIATIC.—June 19.—Sir E. Colebrooke, Bart., M.P., President, in the chair.—Major-Gen. W. Lang and Mr. E. Isaac were elected Resident Members.—A paper was read by the Rev. J. Long, Church Missionary from Calcutta, 'On the Vast Field of Inquiry into the Social Condition of the Natives of India still unexplored, and on the best Means of prosecuting that Inquiry.' The lecturer enumerated the leading subjects under the following heads: Aboriginal Tribes, Agriculturists, Astrology, Beggars, Ceremonies, Cities, Conversation, Debating Societies, Dramas, Dress, Drinking Habits, Education in its social bearing, Females, Festivals, Food, Houses, Marriages, Mussulmans, Native Press, Proverbs, Recreations, Sects, Servants, Working Classes. Those inquiries had been already prosecuted by the lecturer in Calcutta in connexion with an association of natives, and five hundred questions were printed under the above heads to elicit information and suggest further topics. Some of those points of inquiry were local, but the subject at large was one of great importance in the present state of India, while natives of intelligence were to be found in various parts of India both able and willing to co-operate with

Europeans in carrying out any scheme. The lecturer stated further that some plan of the sort had been proposed forty years ago by the Royal Asiatic Society, while the Statistical and other Societies had long pursued a similar scheme of eliciting information on particular subjects by well-selected questions given to those who possessed opportunities of answering them.

BRITISH ARCHEOLOGICAL ASSOCIATION.—June 14.—J. R. Planché, Esq., V.P., in the chair.—R. H. Wood, Esq., was elected an Associate.—Lord Boston exhibited miniatures of Charles the First and James Duke of Monmouth, formerly in the possession of Cardinal York.—Mr. G. Vere Irving produced rubbings of the chair of Cardinal Beaton, which has recently passed into the hands of Mr. Sim, a Member of the Association.—Mr. J. T. Irvine sent a coloured drawing of the Roman pavement found at Bath in 1864. Also sketches of further architectural remains from the church of Bradford-on-Avon.—The Rev. Mr. Simpson exhibited a series of gally tiles, and promised some explanatory notes for a future meeting.—Mr. Cumming read some notes 'On Ancient Spear-Heads of Bone,' with illustrations from his own collection and those of Mr. Gunston and the Rev. Mr. Simpson.—Mr. Warren exhibited eight fine specimens of flint cells obtained in Suffolk, varying greatly in size and in weight.—The Rev. Mr. Kell exhibited a portion of a tile found at Clausentum, near Southampton, and presented to him twenty years since.—Mr. F. J. Baigent read a paper 'On the Wall Paintings found during the Restorations at the Hospital of St. Cross.'

NUMISMATIC.—June 15.—Anniversary Meeting.—The following gentlemen were elected as officers and Council for the ensuing session, 1865-66: President, W. S. W. Vaux, Esq.; Vice-Presidents, the Earl of Enniskillen and J. B. Berge, Esq.; Treasurer, G. H. Virtue, Esq.; Secretaries, J. Evans and F. W. Madden, Esq.; Foreign Secretary, J. Y. Akerman, Esq.; Librarian, J. Williams, Esq.; Members of the Council, T. J. Arnold, Esq., Rev. Churchill Babington, S. Birch, Esq., F. W. Fairholt, Esq., W. Freudenthal, Esq., J. G. Grenfell, Esq., B. V. Head, Esq., J. Lee, Esq., Rev. A. Pownall and R. Whitbourn, Esq.

STATISTICAL.—June 20.—Col. W. H. Sykes, M.P., V.P., in the chair.—The Rev. Cesare Cantini was elected a Foreign Honorary Member.—Dr. Leone Levi read a paper 'On the Economic Condition of the Highlands and Islands of Scotland.'—A paper by Mr. J. Lubbock 'On the Country Clearing' was also read.

LINNEAN.—June 15.—G. Bentham, Esq., President, in the chair.—J. S. Baly, Esq., and the Rev. W. Colenso, M.A., were elected Fellows.—Mr. Syme exhibited a plant, in flower, of the rare *Cephalanthera rubra*, found, by Mr. G. S. Wintle, in beechwoods in Gloucestershire.—Mr. Redhead exhibited a living plant of *Cystopteris crenata*, from Gulbrandsdal, in Norway.—The following papers were read: 'Descriptions of Fifty-two new Species of Phasmidae, from the collection of W. W. Saunders, Esq., with Remarks on the Family,' by Mr. H. W. Bates.—'On Two new Tropical African Genera of Anonaceae,' by Prof. Oliver.—'Notes on a Collection of Algae procured in Cumberland Sound by Mr. J. Taylor, and Remarks on Arctic Species in General,' by Dr. G. Dickie.—'Supplementary Observations on the Sphaeræ of the Hookerian Herbarium,' by Mr. F. Currey.—'On the Asymmetry of the Pleuronectidae, as elucidated by an Examination of the Skeleton in the Turbot, Halibut and Plaice,' by Dr. R. H. Traquair.

ZOOLOGICAL.—June 13.—Dr. J. E. Gray in the chair.—The Secretary exhibited a photograph of a pair of Gayals (*Bos frontalis*), intended for transmission to the Society by Mr. W. Dunn, of Akyab, and made some remarks on several interesting living animals lately added to the Society's Menagerie. The Secretary also exhibited some specimens of a Humming-bird (*Heliothraupis angela*), transmitted to him by Dr. Burmeister, and read some

notes by Dr. Burmeister on the changes of plumage exhibited by this bird.—A paper was read by Prof. Allman, 'On the Characters and Affinities of Potamogeton, a Genus of Insectivorous Mammals recently discovered in Western Africa.'—Mr. W. H. Flower communicated a note on the Australian Cetacean, lately described by him in the Society's *Proceedings* as *Orca meridionalis*; also a note on the Fin Whale described by Dr. Gray in 1847 as *Physetus Sibbaldi*, to which species he was now inclined to believe that the Whale lately described by himself as *Physetus latirostris* must be referred.—Mr. Schatter read a report on a small collection of animals transmitted from Madagascar to the Society by Mr. J. Caldwell, amongst which were a new species of Bat, described by Dr. Peters as *Nyctinomus (Mormopterus) jugularis*, and a new Crustacean, proposed by Mr. Spence Bates to be called *Astacus Caldwelli*, after its discoverer.—Dr. J. E. Gray communicated a revision of the mammals of the order Insectivora, founded on the specimens in the collection of the British Museum.—Mr. Wallace exhibited and pointed out the characters of twenty-one new species of birds discovered by him during his explorations in the Malay Archipelago. Eight of these were from Celebes, and the rest of them from Sumatra, Borneo, the Moluccas, and the New Guinea group.—A paper was read by Mr. A. Butler, describing six new species of Diurnal Lepidoptera in the collection of the British Museum.—Mr. F. Moore communicated a list of the Diurnal Lepidoptera collected by Capt. A. L. Lang in the North-Western Himalayas, together with notes by Capt. Lang of the habits and localities of each species. Capt. Lang's series was stated to contain 119 species, thirty of which were new to science.

CHEMICAL.—June 15.—Dr. W. A. Miller, President, in the chair.—Mr. G. B. Sweeting was elected a Fellow, and the names of several other candidates were announced.—Dr. Frankland gave an account of researches lately undertaken by Mr. Duppa and himself, 'On the Transformation of the Lactic into the Acrylic Series of Acids,' according to which it was shown that lactic ether could be converted by the action of perchloride of phosphorus into ethyl-crotonic acid, the properties and salts of which were described, as well as the nature of the decompositions effected by the hydrate of potassa upon this and other members of the acrylic group. The scheme of nomenclature adopted by the authors was objected to on the part of Mr. G. C. Foster, and led to the exposition of a new system by Dr. Frankland.—Mr. W. H. Perkin read a paper 'On the Action of Nascent Hydrogen on Azodinaphthylamine,' in which it was shown that two bases, viz., pyridine and naphthylidiamine, were formed; the production of the first was interesting from the circumstance that the base in question had never before been obtained otherwise than as a product of destructive distillation. The formulae of pyridine was exactly half that which expressed the composition of naphthylidiamine, but all efforts directed to the splitting up of the latter substance had as yet been unsuccessful.

SYRO-EGYPTIAN.—June 13.—J. Lee, Esq., in the chair.—The Chairman exhibited two interesting rolls of the Book of Esther, after which a paper 'On the Site and Antiquity of the Church of the Holy Sepulchre' was read by the Rev. J. Mills. Mr. Mills at the outset wished it to be understood that his object was neither to prove nor disprove the identity of the sepulchre in this church with the true tomb of our Saviour, but only to prove that the present church stands upon the same site as the one erected by Constantine. Tracing the history of the churches built on the traditional site of the Sepulchre from the time of Constantine, as given in the works of Eusebius, the Pilgrim of Bordeaux, Arculfus and others, downwards to modern times, he conclusively showed that the universal testimony of both historical and pilgrim writers recognized but one site, i.e. the one occupied by the present church. He then successively combated the principal objections raised by Mr. Ferguson in his ingenious work on this question. Quoting from Eusebius the works attributed to Constantine,

Mr. Mills church erected a tomb and further mentioned the western or temple

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MATHE President were elect ter, Mess H. J. P R. Know C. E. A 'On the Jenkins, and anal the line on the sh circumst Discover by Prof. communi more gen The ne especially reduces attended

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Mr. Mills explained that the emperor built no church over the cave; he simply adorned it. He erected a basilica, or royal church, near to the cave, and connected therewith by a court. These he further established from the authorities already mentioned to have been situated on Sion, namely, the western or city mount, and not on the eastern or temple hill.

ROYAL INSTITUTION.—May 12.—Sir H. Holland, Bart., President, in the chair.—'On Magenta and its Derivative Colours,' by Mr. F. Field.

MATHEMATICAL.—June 19.—Prof. De Morgan, President, in the chair.—The following gentlemen were elected Members: Prof. Cayley, Prof. Sylvester, Messrs. W. Spottiswoode, A. Ellis, T. Savage, H. J. Purkiss, H. R. Greer, R. P. Hardy, R. Knowles, S. Roberts, J. Foster, E. Wagg, and C. E. Aikin.—The following papers were read: 'On the Regular Hypocycloidal Tricuspid,' by Mr. Jenkins. The author demonstrated geometrically and analytically the properties of the envelope of the line on which lie the feet of perpendiculars on the sides of a triangle from any point of the circumscribing circle.—'On Newton's Method of Discovering the Imaginary Roots of an Equation,' by Prof. Sylvester.—In this paper the author communicated his recent discovery of a method far more general than that which Newton enunciated. The new method is easily demonstrated, and, especially when combined with another method, reduces greatly the uncertainty that formerly attended the search for the roots of an equation.

MEETINGS FOR THE ENSUING WEEK.

Mos. Architects, 9.
Tues. Horticultural, 8.—'Rafflesia Arnoldi,' Mr. Bateman;
Various New and Rare Plants, Rev. M. J. Berkeley.
— Ethnological, 8.—'Indian Tribes, 40th Parallel N.L.,'
Capt. Wilson.
— Zoological, 8.—'Fossil Pigmy Elephant, Malta,' Mr.
Buck; 'Australian Sperm Whale,' Mr. Flower.
Wed. Royal Institution, 4.—'Workmen in France' (in French),
M. Jules Simon.
— Society of Arts, 4.—Annual General Meeting.
Thurs. Royal Institution, 4.—'Workmen in France' (in French),
M. Jules Simon.
Fri. Royal Institution, 4.—'Workmen in France' (in French),
M. Jules Simon.

FINE ARTS

Designs for Works in Stained Glass. (Heaton, Butler & Bayne.)

It may be worth while to consider how it is that good work in stained glass is not more frequently obtained amongst us at a time when—as this book, a trustworthy authority on that point, asserts—no fewer than 1,700 windows, valued at 100,000*l.*, are annually produced in this country. That by far the greater portion of the 1,700 works of the "highest class"—we exclude pattern windows and other simply decorative examples—which are produced in England every year is not worthy of the name of Art is a lamentable assertion, of the truth of which any one may assure himself by bringing but superficial knowledge of design to an examination of the windows in our cathedrals, minsters and churches.

We are but young in the practice of glass-painting; we have had, in fact, the art and the chemistry of the matter to learn. Worse than this, as regards the education of public taste, we have had to eradicate a knot of prejudices from men's minds, not the least unapproachable portions of which were the fibrils that entangled the whole subject with questions of religion, and, associating worship with whitewash, referred Art to 'Venus and Adonis,' 'The History of England,' or—as a daring flight—'Marmion' and 'The Lady of the Lake.' Most of us can recollect when he was a liberal bishop who permitted a dingy altar-piece in oil colours to appear in church, and men read without a groan how Wyatt the Destroyer shovelled tons of coloured glass into the ditch at Salisbury, while not one amongst us would have thrown a stone at another "Blue Dick" had such again appeared to

"rattle down" the glass at Canterbury. Our 1,700 new windows *per annum*, be they good or bad, show a changed state of things from that in our fathers' time.

Permission to glorify the house of God by the exercise of one of His noblest gifts to man was hardly obtained, when there came a new antagonist to Art, of the seductive kind, who was doubly disguised in the shapes of popular ignorance of design and love of its merely pretty, sham classical, or sentimental aspects; of this Reynolds's glass-pictures in the Ante-Chapel at New College, Oxford, were the modern prototypes. The secret of men's affection for works of this class may be traced to the fact that Art in glass-painting was never wholly extinct amongst us, but, surviving in a furtive manner, was alive enough to mislead folks as to its original condition and true character.

Popular ignorance is, even now, "scotched, not killed," and many a person thoughtlessly delights in a "glass picture," because it is "so very like life." Of its vitality, the recent exhibition at South Kensington of works in stained glass gave noteworthy tokens, tokens which, strange to say, were of strongest character in the productions of a land where logic is said to be cheap, but in which it is not applied to Art in windows. Is it not strange that Glasgow and Edinburgh should have contributed to the only gathering of works in stained glass that has been held, examples which were not merely had *pictures*, to take them on their own ground, but which defied logic in every element of their design? Of course, every Scottish window so exhibited was not a *quasi*-picture, but it is undeniable and fresh in the memory of every critic that the greatest number of glass *pictures* came from Edinburgh to Kensington, and that Glasgow Cathedral has been decorated, in despair of British Art, with German pictures in glass.

Cheapness had, as some of the advocates of this unfortunate matter allege, much to do with the employment at Glasgow of foreign artists in preference to those of our own country, but, as all Germans do not work in the transparency trade, that could not have been the sole inducement to the preference in question.

In passing, let us say it is remarkable that the cost of pictorial glass, as made by the Van Linges and other artists of the seventeenth century, whose productions at Oxford and in Lincoln's Inn exemplify the error of pictorial glass while it was really a splendid mistake, far exceeded that of the more ancient specimens of the art. To go no further back than Henry the Eighth's time, we find that the windows of King's College Chapel, Cambridge, cost 1*s.* 4*d.* a foot, while for "The Passion of Christ," now in Wadham College Chapel window, Bernard Van Linge received, in 1622, no less a sum than 1,500*l.* The cause of this increase is still operating amongst us, and it lies in the love for imitative effects, the characteristic of pictorial glass, which calls for the employment of far more labour and time than would be the case if we returned to a style of decoration which, with ten tints, produced incomparably more gorgeous effects than we now obtain, although one hundred and fifty stains do not exhaust the resources of the artist.

To obtain good Art we must get rid of the manufacturer's idea of reproduction at the cheapest rate; we must—as in that case all work would be original—employ artists of ability, and thus dignify the practice of glass-painting. It must be clearly understood, to the end in view, that the peculiar conditions of Fine Art of this kind call rather for the harmonious combination of a few tints than the elaborate arrangement of many, and that excessive stippling, which is laborious and costly, is

an offence to those conditions. For example, the oldest, and probably the finest, windows in England and France are in the cathedrals of Canterbury, Lincoln, York, Mans, Sens and Angers; these works, with a small number of tints, and scarcely any stippling, glow—so brilliant are the materials and so harmonious is their combination—in a manner which annihilates neighbouring modern productions. Much, if not all, of the power required to remedy the present state of things, lies in the hands of the donors of windows to churches. The notion is too common that a person of this class has done all that is needful when he has commissioned a manufacturing firm to put up a window at the price of so much a foot; an intelligent appreciation for Art will do more even than money in this matter, but it must be borne in mind that magnificence, to be genuine, is not more obtainable at a cheap rate in glass-painting than in anything else. It comes to this, then, that whereas we now pay for labour in place of Art, Art should have the preference, and that it would be well if the employer would either exercise his own judgment when giving a commission, or rely on some other than that of a manufacturer of glass windows. For present service, and as a general hint, we may suggest that, when skilled advice is unobtainable, a decorator will do well to purchase a quantity of coloured glass, and get an artist to arrange it as a mosaic; a splendid and aptly decorated window may be thus obtained at comparatively small cost.

FINE-ART GOSSIP.

ONE of the missing pictures bequeathed by Mr. Jacob Bell has at last found its way to the Picture Gallery at South Kensington—Rosa Bonheur's picture, or highly-finished sketch, of 'The Horse Fair' having been placed in the rooms temporarily appropriated to the Vernon Gallery. It is fresh from the easel of the artist, who seems very sensibly to have profited by the opportunity, whilst retouching it, of adding greatly to the clearness and spirit of the composition. At no time hardly do we remember, either in the original picture or in the repetitions that have occasionally appeared, so much force, brilliancy and power of execution as the painting before us has acquired. Another remarkable picture, a worthy record of the talent of a recently deceased British artist, has also been added to these rooms in Sir Watson Gordon's portrait of Sir David Brewster. This portrait, presented by the artist's brother, Mr. H. G. Watson, of Edinburgh, represents the venerable and white-headed philosopher seated, nearly full face, in an arm-chair; the figure is seen to the knees. He holds his spectacles and their polished green case in his hands. Viewed near, the painting is slight and hasty in the extreme; but, at a small distance, everything takes its place and forms in the whole a very powerful and complete picture. It has also the interest of being the last work of Sir Watson Gordon, and bears his signature and the date 1864.

The interior of the Guildhall, London, will be finished during the current month. A further sum of 9,330*l.*, as recommended by the Restoration Committee, is to be expended on the works here.

The great success of the Exhibition of Miniatures at South Kensington has determined the Science and Art Department of the Committee of Council on Education to sanction a grand Exhibition of English Portraits, to be collected in like manner, on loan, during the next two or three years. If judiciously conducted, and, to judge by the staff hitherto employed in "the Department," there can be no uncertainty on that ground, the Exhibition will be one of the most popular of all these vast undertakings. At the time of the Manchester Exhibition, in 1857, the Portrait Gallery there was found to attract and to please general visitors far more than the collection of historical pictures, or any other branches in the building.

Portraiture is essentially the Englishman's taste, and the British Institution Exhibitions of 1820 and 1846, which were devoted exclusively to the finest portraits, are among the best remembered and the most frequently referred to. Nothing but indecision and a want of moving with the spirit of the time has hitherto prevented this fast-failing Institution from repeating the success which on two occasions it had so signally achieved. To form an extensive collection of historical portraits, a vast range of wall space is requisite. On this score no difficulty is likely to be felt in the "elastic" galleries at South Kensington; whilst the lighting is pretty sure to be all that can be desired. The undertaking will meet with universal good wishes.

The recently-published Sessional Papers, Part III., No. 2, of the Institute of British Architects (J. H. & J. Parker), contains a report of the paper read by Mr. Ruskin before the members of the Institute on the 15th ult., entitled 'An Inquiry into some of the Conditions at present affecting the Study of Architecture in our Schools.'

The restoration of Pershore Abbey Church, by Mr. Scott, is complete and the church re-opened.

Mr. Scott's Report on the restoration of Tewkesbury Abbey has been published. He states that the structural parts of the edifice continue sound and strong, that the ancient fittings have been stripped off, the interior incumbered with pews and galleries, the old roofs lowered from their former pitch, or otherwise greatly altered, and the character of the building generally degraded in the too common fashion of recent centuries.

It is proposed to erect a memorial to Milton, at Chalfont St. Giles, Buckinghamshire. The house wherein he finished *Paradise Lost* is still in existence at this place.

The following needs no introduction:—

"173, Piccadilly, June 14, 1865.

"As stated in your issue of the 10th instant, no doubt the picture No. 147 in the British Institution is either the original or a duplicate of one described in the sale at Strawberry Hill, in 1842, as a conversation piece by Sir Joshua Reynolds. 'Richard, the second Lord Edgumbe, is seen drawing at a table in the library at Strawberry Hill; George James Williams is looking over him; and George Augustus Selwyn (who never missed an execution, and who, when he had a tooth taken out, dropped his handkerchief as a signal for the dentist to begin) stands on the other side, with a book in his hand. These gentlemen were the intimate friends of Horace Walpole, and with him formed the well-known Committee of Taste. They were the invariable guests at Christmas and Easter at Strawberry Hill.' The picture was purchased by Mr. Smith, of Bond Street, for 157l. 10s., and may have been subsequently acquired by the late Earl Cadogan, who also purchased at the same sale a miniature of Maria Churchill, second wife of Charles Lord Cadogan, and granddaughter of Sir Robert Walpole. Upon the demise of the late Earl, most of the pictures from Downham and Piccadilly were sent to my father, and consequent upon their removal some confusion has very likely occurred in the Catalogue.

ALBERT BUTTERY."

MUSIC AND THE DRAMA

MUSICAL UNION.—JOACHIM LAST TIME THIS SEASON, TUESDAY, June 27, St. James's Hall.—Grand Quintet in C, Beethoven; Piano Solos, by Bach, Mendelssohn, and Chopin; Quartet in D, Mozart; Violin Solos, Prædium, Bach, and Abt, Schumann; Grand Trio, E minor, Piano, &c., Spohr; Pianist, Halle, Violoncello, Piatelli.—Tickets at the usual places, and of Austin, at the Hall, Half-a-Guinea each. Members can pay for Visitors at the Hall. To begin this day at a Quarter-past Three.—The Grand Septets of Beethoven and Hummel, with Lubek Pianist, on July 4.

J. ELLA, Director, 18, Hanover Square.

Mr. JOHN THOMAS'S GRAND MORNING CONCERT, under the immediate patronage of H.R.H. the Prince of Wales, and H.R.H. the Princess of Wales, at the Hanover Square Rooms, on SATURDAY, June 24, at Three o'clock precisely, when several of his latest Compositions will be performed, including, MS. Overture: MS. Concertino for the Harp; MS. Duett for Two Harps; and his Dramatic Cantata, 'Llewellyn,' by a full Orchestra, Band of Harp, united Chorus, &c. Vocalists: Miss Edith Wynne, Madame Sainton-Bobby, Mr. W. H. Cummings, Mr. Lewis Thomas, and Signor Delle Sodie. Harps: Mr. J. Baisir Chatterton, Mr. T. H. Wright, Mr. H. J. Trust, Mr. G. Cheshire, Mr. W. Loyland, and Mr. John Thomas. Conductor, Prof. Sterndale Bennett, Mus.D.—Reserved Seats, One Guinea; Unreserved Seats, Half-a-Guinea; to be had of Mr. John Thomas, 23, Welbeck Street, W.; of the principal Musicians; and at the Ticket-Office, Hanover Square Rooms.

PHILHARMONIC SOCIETY, HANOVER SQUARE ROOMS. SEVENTH CONCERT, MONDAY, June 26, to commence at Half-past Eight o'clock.—Conductor, Professor Sterndale Bennett.—Programme: Finale to Mendelssohn's 'Loreley'; Beethoven's Symphony in A; Overtures to 'Dinorah' and 'Les Deux Journées'; Spohr's Concerto in E minor; and Bach's Chaconne for the Violin. Vocalists: Mdlle. Tietjens and Signor Agnelli; Violinist, Herr Joachim.—Tickets at Addison & Lucas's, 210, Regent Street.

PHILHARMONIC SOCIETY.—The Concert will commence at Half-past Eight o'clock on MONDAY next.

ROYAL ITALIAN OPERA.—'Norma.'—What has kept, keeps, and possibly will keep 'Norma' on the Italian stage? Not Bellini's music—in spite of the dark wood-introduction,—in spite of the explosion in the *trio* ending the first act,—in spite of the closing scene,—in spite of certain accents of true declamation here and there to be found. When sitting down to think and compare, not the feebleness so much as the monotony of the music recurs to us. We then perceive *Pollio's* opening cabaletta and *Norma's* introductory March to be so nearly identical, in motion and in theme, that the one might be changed for the other, without an iota of dramatic character being missed. We then become aware of the all but utter absence of variety in rhythm; for the movement of the *trio* already referred to is the only one throughout the opera which is not in *square tempo*. Then the well-known Italian devices of thirds in harmony, and of reiterations in phrase, as escape from labour, have hardly been ever more liberally used than in 'Norma,' which yet holds its ground, as that incomparably superior opera, 'Otello,' does not. That 'Norma' keeps its place because the music is becoming to the voices,—and because the story (a sort of Druidic version of 'Medea') was admirably arranged and versified from the French by Signor Romani,—are facts there is no gainsaying, and may be instructively set forth at the present moment; when, after fifty years of cold reception everywhere, and utter disregard here, one of the masterpieces of European opera, on a kindred story, has won a place on our stage,—a place, the maintenance of which depends on the exceptional powers of one singer. On the other hand, this very popularity loads a new *Norma* with a difficulty. Coming after a Pasta, a Malibran, a Grisi, a Kemble, a Viardot,—no trifling task was attempted by the lady, Madame Galetti, who chose Bellini's opera as her essay piece in England. A certain ample comeliness of presence in some measure qualifies Madame Galetti for the part; but her features are unequal to work out the changes of mood which she desires to express. Her action is more satisfactory than the play of her countenance. But the voice? Hers is a limited *mezzo-soprano*, well in tune; pleasing in its middle tones, feeble in its upper ones; a voice which might have been easily rendered flexible, but which is not so. Not merely were all her figurative passages done with an anxiety that implies uncertainty, but, by being got through *sotto voce*, fit only for comic opera, they lose that effect of stormy and impassioned brilliancy which florid music can express. Again, Madame Galetti has that habit, not merely of slackening her *tempo*, but of accenting every note of the *gruppetto*, which is assumed by persons unequal to the exigencies of the moment. In passages her pathos was effective, and throughout the whole performance she was earnest and careful. It is a treat, too, to hear Italian sung by Italians. She was received with unbounded cordiality by a large portion of the audience. Signor Tascas, the new *Pollio*, owns a real robust tenor voice, ranging from F to D flat. He phrases well, declaims his recitative carefully, occupies himself sedulously in the business of the scene, and may have a future. But the same could have been said of Signor Mongini, whose organ was almost unparagoned; and yet he is no longer heard of as of first promise. Dr. Schmid, who possesses one of the enormous bass voices for which Germany has been famous so far back as Handel's days, is the best *Orovese* we have seen since Lablache. Madame Galetti's next appearance will be in 'La Favorite.'

CONCERTS.—During the last ten days the pianistes have been more than usually publicly busy. Among residents: Miss Emma Busby, who was assisted by Madame Schumann and that promising young violinist, Herr Carl Rose,—and Mrs.

John Macfarren; among strangers: Mdlle. Peschel. Yet another pianiste is here, who played at the Crystal Palace this day fortnight, Mdlle. Paule Gayard, a lady whose friends are indiscreet. Would that—in place of arrival after arrival of unknown persons, who will not understand or believe that London is not overstocked with candidates, and that the day is not eighty-four hours long—we could announce another pianoforte composer! Madame Arabella Goddard was the instrumental "star" at the last Crystal Palace Concert (at which, by the way, Madame Harriers-Wippen and Signor Gardoni were the principal singers), Madame Schumann at Tuesday's Musical Union. The lady's playing there of Mendelssohn's second Pianoforte Trio was excellent,—vigorous, delicate and grand, in no point overwrought. During these later weeks, it has seemed as if the welcome she has this year received has told in the best of all possible fashions, to the tempering of that energy which we have found at times superfluous, and to the restoration of that certainty which had passed from her execution. When she plays well, no woman whom we could name renders great music so well as Madame Schumann.

Meanwhile, concert-givers of 'the brown sex' have been little less active. Mr. Cusins always offers a well-composed and varied programme. This year he repeated his Overture to 'King Lear' and presented two part-songs of his own, selected as one of his own displays, Weber's 'Concert Stuck,' and for the other (what a contrast!) the duett variations of Schumann (Op. 47), in which Madame Schumann joined him. Herr Joachim, among other music, played one of the violin solos of Bach, the success of which with our public has amounted to one of the most noticeable musical events of late years.

To digress from the dull routine of catalogue-making, let us express amazement at finding, in face of such a fact as this (one in no respect insulated as regards the great Sebastian's instrumental music, here and elsewhere), a lecturer no less well read than Mr. Hullah, in his just-published 'Course of Lectures on the Transition Period of Musical History' (Longman & Co.), compromising himself with flimsy sophistry and incomplete statement of facts when treating the composer of 'the well-tempered Clavier,' the Organ Fugues, the Pianoforte Suites, the 'Passions Musik' and the 'Crucifixus' in the minor Mass, as a *caviare* writer who has failed, owing to his impracticability and 'arrogance of a seemingly unapproachable excellence,' in exercising due and legitimate influence. Mr. Hullah's opinion is illustrated with citations, by way of contrast, of Handel's 'Hallelujah Chorus' and Mozart's 'Zauberflöte Overture.' This is measuring "an hour against a mile" with a vengeance! Was not Palestine a power, a model and an inspiration for the world of music, though he never handled an orchestra in his life, nor even a melody, as we understand the word? Has Beethoven exercised no empire over Europe because, like Bach, he wrote with less purity and suavity for the voice than Handel and Mozart! The slight attention bestowed on the speciality of Bach amounts to a flippancy unworthy of any sincere man. Much of the vocal and instrumental music of Bach, it is true, was long unknown to the many in Germany; but not more so than were the plays of Shakespeare in England during some century after their writer's decease. On the other hand, there was not one of Bach's great German successors (Spohr excepted) who may not be said to have passed through his hands, including Mr. Hullah's idol, Mozart! His organ compositions are, in their way and in their world, as clear, as noble and as final in point of such clearness and nobility, exhibited conjointly with science and symmetry, as any music ever written. In their way and in their world they have exercised as wide and legitimate an influence as the pianoforte music of Mozart (more accessible because of the nature of the expressing instrument), aye, or even as the pianoforte poems of Beethoven. We may return to this matter, in deference to the importance of a lecturer in whom showy rhapsody ill replaces experience.

Now to go back to our concert list. The programme of Mr. Halle's recital yesterday week

included of which, Clementi's meetings, pets than The adag best-austal Herr G in the eve man's ente its own: sence of of Mil claims a Besides p who was i tions wit was an ex and viol may say by Mr. R. M. Paque and sym attention when wit too much ance with Concer Signor F Union (Mr. Me Mr. Fred we may e excitement to come; ridual cr

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included Dussek's "Farewell" sonata, the revival of which, did praise go by favour, like that of Clementi's sonata in G minor, at one of his former meetings, is far more worthy of a flourish of trumpets than a certain performance of 'L'Invocation.' The *adagio* is one of its composer's loftiest and best-sustained inspirations.

Herr Ganz gave his concert on Monday morning; in the evening Mr. Brinley Richards. This gentleman's entertainment had, as usual, a character of its own: a flavour of the Principality in the presence of a player on the triple harp and the singing of Miss Edith Wynne, and a vindication of his claims as a graceful and expressive writer for voices. Besides part-songs from his pen, Mr. Sims Reeves, who was in fullest force, sang two of his MS. compositions with great effect. Another feature of interest was an excellent and vigorous duett for pianoforte and violoncello, by Mr. Sullivan, commissioned (we may say without indiscretion) from its composer by Mr. Richards, and well rendered by himself and M. Pague. There is a grace of real artistic feeling and sympathy in such a transaction, to which attention may be justly drawn at the time present, when with all our musical enterprise there mingles too much of a gross and mercantile spirit, at variance with every idea of progress and poetry.

Concerts also have been announced or given by Signor Fortuna, by the London Glee and Madrigal Union (one of a series), by Mr. Deacon, by Mrs. Merest, by Master Willie Pope, and by Mr. Frederick Cowen. Of Mr. Benedict's concert we may speak seven days hence. Out of all this excitement and competition good can hardly fail to come; inasmuch as it takes the form of individual creation, such good is doubly welcome.

St. James's.—A new farce, called 'Pouter's Wedding,' by Mr. J. M. Morton, but of French origin, being founded on a piece entitled 'Les Noces de Merluchet,' which, in its English garb, is made to refer to the old custom which gave to the lord of the manor the privilege of first saluting the bride on every occasion of marriage, was produced on Monday. The subject is not new to the English stage, whether in the shape of comedy or farce. Mr. Morton has, in fact, caricatured it, substituting for the bride a captain in female attire, and for the lord a vulgar pretender, whose criminal object in assuming the character is defeated. The chief agent in this transaction is the jealous bridegroom, a country lad, one Simon Pouter (Mr. F. Robson), who has a great dislike to the custom, and is determined to evade it. He substitutes, therefore, as he supposes, another lady, but, in fact, one Captain Latimer (Mr. H. J. Montague) in disguise, assumed for the purpose of gaining access to the niece of Alderman Marrowfat (Mr. Frank Matthews). When we mention that the alderman is a hen-pecked husband, and that his tyrannic wife is personated by Mrs. Frank Matthews, we shall give the reader the notion of what may be expected from the action and persons of the drama. The piece would, we fear, have a poor chance of success apart from the performers. Mr. Robson, as the jealous youth, frequently reminded us of his father, and when his style gets more consolidated, so to speak, we doubt not we shall find in him much of his father's force as well as fun. We can but report that his development proceeds favourably, and is full of promise that it will arrive in due time at perfection. Mr. Matthews presents us with a new portrait, in an oppressed husband who is provisionally well satisfied with the condition of things, and bears his yoke with something more than patience, in the evident hope that some happy accident will intervene in his favour, and which expectation serves him in the place of courage. The effect of the work is aided by a beautiful scene, painted by the Messrs. Grieve, and by the costumes of the period, which are remarkably picturesque.

MUSICAL AND DRAMATIC GOSSIP.

YESTERDAY week's last great London Choral rehearsal for the Handel Festival could hardly have been more satisfactory. The voices, to those who recollect what Middlesex voices were when the Sacred Harmonic Society began its career,

sounded charming in their freshness, roundness and boldness. The discipline is what, thanks to Mr. Costa, we have lived to see carried out. The selection will include, among other matters, some choruses from 'Saul' (among Handel's Oratorios a work as peculiar as it is majestic), 'The Nightingale Chorus' from 'Solomon,' which we take leave to divine the master never heard save in 'his mind's ear,'—selections from 'Samson' and 'Judas,' and the Coronation Anthem, 'Zadok the Priest,' with its stupendous introduction. We are informed that the prospects for this Festival are of the brightest, thanks to increased railway facilities, of which "a considerable number of Church Choral Associations and Institutions" (says a slip) "have intimated their intention to avail themselves," and "that the sale of tickets has been very great."

The first prize given by the Society of British Musicians for new chamber compositions was awarded to Mr. Prout, for a Pianoforte Quartett, the second to Mr. J. Lea Summers. The works were executed on Thursday week at Messrs. Collard's Rooms, by Miss Agnes Zimmermann, Messrs. Willy, Were and Aylward.

Referring to last week's remarks it may be mentioned that a stringed quartett by Ries, as well as one in MS. by Herr Molique, was performed at a late concert of the Quartett Association.

The Beethoven Quartett Society, nothing daunted by the enormous amount of music now to be heard in London, announces a new series of morning concerts.

Among other artists now singing in London who merit being named, is Mdle. Adelaide Cornelis, from the Conservatoire at Brussels, a lady with a mezzo-soprano voice, not ill cultivated. Signor Delle Sedie is here. Madame Gazzaniga is advertised.

The Gazette Musicale gives a cautious account, on hearsay, of the apparent success of the first performance of 'Tristan und Isolde,' which, after some ten years of waiting, at last "came to pass" at Munich, on the 10th. The *Kreuz-Zeitung* of Berlin is more outspoken, as follows: "Wagner's child of sorrow, 'Tristan und Isolde,'" writes a Munich correspondent of that journal, "has at last appeared on the stage of our Court Theatre. The King came from the country to be present. Besides frequent applause, occasional hisses were to be heard. The opera will never be successful, because it demands extraordinary powers of voice. Herr and Madame Schnorr von Carolsfeld were the principal performers. The orchestra was unusually excellent, conducted by Herr von Bülow. * * The management had taken precautions. The ticket-office was not opened at all, and when a rush of young men arrived to be admitted they were informed that the house was full. The standing-places in the pit and the gallery (from whence demonstrations were to be expected) were almost totally empty. So many gendarmes were posted everywhere that the performance may be said to have taken place in presence of an armed force; and thus the grand event passed off without interruption, howbeit disappointing to the expectations of many."

We are glad to hear from Paris that Signor Rossini is again in perfect health.

The success of Mendelssohn's operetta at the Théâtre Lyrique is, if M. d'Ortigue's *feuilleton* may be trusted, complete.

A memorandum in the *Gazette Musicale* assures us that only one piece of the ancient 'Africaine,' dated 1853, exists in the new score; that some portions of the first two acts were conceived and scored in 1857-8, the rest of the opera having been composed (some numbers three and four times over) betwixt the end of 1860 and the beginning of 1863.

Madame Galetti is said to be engaged at the Italian Opera in Paris for the next season.

Be it ever so hot, be it ever so cold, Paris must have its new plays, and the journalists announce new "discoveries" and successes. Among the latest have been 'Le Clos-Pommier,' a five-act play, at the Galté, by MM. A. Achard and Deslys; and at the Grand Théâtre Parisien, 'Les Gardes Forestiers,' a five-act drama, by M. Alexandre Dumas. At the latter place of entertainment, it is

said that M. Duprez's biblical opera, 'Samson,' will be produced in the course of the autumn.

From the bills of "Astley's" we learn that "the happy termination of the war" recalls "the graceful and classic actress," Miss Adah Isaacs Menken, "to America"; but that previous to her felicitous departure she will again dare "actually to ride on the bare-backed steed up the rakes of the theatre" for a few last precious nights of indecency, clothed just as much as will pacify the Lord Chamberlain's Office! Happy is the end of hostilities which riddeth London of Mazeppa! and of all its imitations and travesties!

The Theatre of the Porte St.-Martin is likely to be rebuilt, in consequence of projected improvements in that quarter of Paris. It is well known that the present edifice was erected by the architect Lenoir, in 1781, as a temporary home for the opera company, whose house in the Palais Royal had just been destroyed by fire. The Porte St.-Martin Theatre was built in six weeks, and Lenoir said that, with care, it would last for thirty years; and now, after a lapse of nearly three times that period, it is as solid apparently as ever, in spite of the tumultuous uses to which it has been applied.

One of the most solid and worthiest musicians in Europe (to speak advisedly) is gone in Mr. Zeugheer Herrmann, who was during many years conductor of the Philharmonic Concerts of Liverpool, and whose merits as a professor are not to be over-stated. He arrived in England some thirty-five years ago as leader of a quartett party, bearing the travelling name appended to his own, which belonged to Zurich. Though restricted in his technical accomplishments as a violinist, and thus unable to "ruffle it" in the world of *wonder-players*; as a reader and leader of the best chamber-music of the classical schools, we have heard none to surpass, very few to equal him; and it is due to his memory to state that to the concerts of his quartett party, given in the provinces of England with a success extraordinary (the state of our musical culture at the time considered), may be ascribed no small amount of that awakening and enlightenment which, in the provinces no less than in London, is now almost bewildering. M. Zeugheer, too, had not merely the science, but the distinct imagination, also, of which a composer is made. These were accompanied by an over-sensitiveness of temperament, which made competition not so much distasteful as impossible to him. Had he not—of set purpose and, perhaps, self-knowledge—preferred the more certain and less exciting gains of a provincial position to that strife in a greater arena, where there must be blanks no less than prizes, but from which others, differently constituted from himself, cannot abstain, M. Zeugheer must have carved out a name and fame of his own among the composers of our century. Of M. Zeugheer's success as a professor—a teacher who propounded the soundest ideas and the best principles—hundreds in England are in case to speak. Let it be added, that, among his pupils, by his deep musical feeling, his moral probity and his intelligence, he assembled and retained during a career of many years (every lustre of which brings its caprices and novelties) a circle of attached and steady friends. Few worthier men and more competent musicians have been laid in the grave in the period during which it has been our sad task to write characters (not lying epitaphs) on tombstones.

It is almost unnecessary to point out that, in last Saturday's *Athenæum*, "Hereford Theatre" was printed in place of "Hereford Cathedral," even as some weeks ago, in a notice of a *Philharmonic Concert* (which has called forth remonstrance), "players" figured when those complained against were "singers." We are informed that Madame Grisi did not sing *Norma* in Manchester, but in Liverpool.

MISCELLANEA

Domestic Service.—In the *Athenæum* of last week, you justly noticed the interest taken by the good Prince Albert in matters relating to the welfare of domestic servants. In a few words, I would beg to call your attention to the unsatisfactory position of the domestic farm-servant and his employer. In this country and in many parts of the West of

England, it is almost a universal practice with the farmer to engage the services of the labourer without any regard to character; indeed, it forms no condition in the hiring whether the man be of good or evil report, if the money arrangement is sufficiently satisfactory. This state of things is much to be deplored, and tends to demoralize both master and servant, by putting the good and bad servant on an equal footing. To correct this social defect in "domestic service," it would be well if landlords would encourage their tenants to form and support in counties "Registration Societies," in order that the character of the labourer and the extent of his skill in husbandry might be made known. If something of this kind were adopted, the agricultural labourer, already freed from his hitherto humiliating position by the merciful operation of the new Poor Law Union Chargeability Act, will slowly but surely obtain a more hopeful status in society. Another defect in the contract between the farmer and the in-door servant arises from the engagement being simply a *verbal* one, and consequently at the Petty Sessions of Magistrates, where these disputes are heard, it is difficult and painful to adjudicate on the merits of the case, by reason of the vagueness of the contract and the conflicting statements of master and servant. If the agreement were reduced to writing, it would greatly diminish the labours of the Justices and remove an existing evil. Having acted for some years as a Justice in the Rural Districts, my opinion on this matter may not be unworthy of attention.

ARTHUR KINGLAKE.

Weston-super-Mare, June 21, 1865.

Books and Manuscripts.—A collection of very interesting heraldic and historical books and manuscripts was recently sold by Messrs. Sotheby & Wilkinson. The collection was formed by a well-known amateur. From among the more interesting articles in the catalogue we quote the following, with the prices they realized:—*Album Amicorum Familie Eberianae*, 14f. 14s.—A Manuscript, by Brooke (Raufe, Yorke Heraulte) with the arms of James the First and his nobility, 15f. 10s.—*Cavrusin (G.) Statuts de l'Ordre de St. Jean Baptiste de Iherusalem* (date 1498), 17f. 5s.—*MSS. Ordinary of Arms*, with upwards of 15,000 coats-of-arms (including those of "Bradshaw the Traitor"), 18f. 5s.—The original *MSS. of Gwillim's Heraldry*, containing much matter not in the printed work, 22f. 1s.—*Hozier (Sieur d') Généalogies des Illustres Maisons de Clermont et de Harlay*, a fine MS. on vellum, Paris, 1636, 49f. 10s.—An Autograph MS. of King (Rougedragon), being an Ordinary of Arms, dated 1686, 12f. 12s.—The *Painter-Stainers Company's Work-Book*, MS., 1691–1700, 26f. 5s.—*Parliamentum tentum apud Westmon.* (1553), an interesting roll on vellum, containing the arms of the various peers who were in attendance or voted by proxy, including those of Archbishops Cranmer and Holgate, Bishops Ridley, Coverdale, &c., 34f. 13s.—*Nobiliaire de Picardie*, recueilli par N. de Villiers, Sieur de Rousseville, 37f. 10s.—*Roll of Arms*, temp. Edward the First, MSS. on vellum, containing 697 painted coats-of-arms of persons living in the reign of Edward the First, 61f.—Another *Roll of Arms*, temp. Edward the First, containing 324 coats-of-arms of nobles and knights in the reign of Edward the First, 45f.—Autograph MS. of Ralph Sheldon, 'Catalogue of the Nobility of England since the Norman Conquest,' 9f. 9s.—*Strada (O. de), Simbola Romanarum Pontificum*, &c., a beautiful MS., dedicated to Charles Emanuel Duke of Savoy, who reigned from 1580 to 1630, 15f. 5s.—The album of Francis Segar (brother to Sir William Segar, Garter King-at-Arms), manuscript (1599–1611) filled with important autographs, signatures of Segar's royal and princely patrons and friends, including James the First, Henry Prince of Wales, Ben Jonson, Sir H. Wotton, Sir L. Jones, Sir W. Raleigh, Sir H. Vere, &c. (one cannot help feeling disappointed at not finding Shakespeare's name among them), 80f. The two days' sale realized 1,574f.

To CORRESPONDENTS.—S. C.—Nauticus—C. H. C.—received.

J. W.—We cannot make ourselves the channel of communication with Count de Moynier.

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